CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAIN
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled.
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,480—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M. / SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	13th Sept.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5172	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
P.&O. THAMES	4119	A. Symons	28th "
P.&O. COROMANDEL	4429	*W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	12th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.&O. CALEDONIA	7532	W. R. Andrews	2nd Nov.
P.V.L. CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	9th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	E. Crews	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipp to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Combay, 28th August, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895.
S.S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,469	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 9, 1895.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the 7th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 14th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 19th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

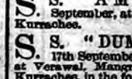
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, about the 13th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 21st September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 14th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S STEAMER "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 19th Inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GEUSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 1,935 Tons, Captain H. Elliot, will sail for CALCUTTA direct on the 14th September 1895.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers,
For Freight and Passage, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750,
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STORES IN BOMBAY.
OPEN FREE TO ALL!
NO ENTRANCE FEES!
NO SUBSCRIPTIONS!!
NO TICKETS!!!
GENERAL CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS, &C., FREE ON APPLICATION.
COMPARISON WITH OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS INVITED.
FREE DELIVERY IN BOMBAY BY OUR OWN CARTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8	FROM Rs. 4.	FROM Rs. 3

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
CONUNDRUMS.

Q.	A.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men?	BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth!
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness?	BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity?	BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
200 CASES
OF
NEW GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
FOR THE COMING SEASON
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
LADIES'—			
22 in.	Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5 8 &	7 0
22 in.	" " "	7 12 &	8 10
23 in.	" " " Natural Sticks	9 8 &	10 8
23 in.	" " Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12 4 &	14 0
GENTS'—			
24 in.	Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
24 in.	" "	10 4 &	12 4
25 in.	Brown Twilled Silk "	14 0 &	16 0
25 in.	" " " Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

CASH PRICES.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHRONOMETRICAL POONA RACES. 1895. CHRONOGRAPHS.

THE MOST PERFECT AND RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS ever made. Their simplicity, their never-failing action, their scientific accuracy give them 50 per cent. better value than the prices at which they are really offered. Most carefully tested and rated chronometrically, and the usual guarantee for two years accompany all of them.
We respectfully invite the attention of Sportsmen and others requiring reliable Watches for calculating the minutest fraction of time to the following list of these useful Recorders :—

		Rs.
METAL.—	Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Chronographs, with Minute Recorder, no Watch	Rs. 35, Rs. 55, and 65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Minute Recorder	85
SILVER.—	Silver Cased, double Crystal Keyless Watch, with Chronograph on the reverse side	75
	Silver Cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph	100
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	110
	Silver cased, ¼ Hunting do. do.	115
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Speed-timer at ¼ mile distances	140
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Perfection Watch, Chronograph and Minute Recorder, a very high quality movement	215
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	225
	Silver cased, ¼ Hunting do. do.	230
GOLD.—	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph, medium size of a Gentleman's Watch	185
	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, same size as above	230
	Gold cased, Hunting Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph, very superior movements, the perfection of a Watch for a Sportsman, full size	440
	Gold cased, Hunting, Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder. A Connoisseur of Mechanical Perfection will more than appreciate the excellent qualities of this superb Watch	625
	Gold cased, ¼ Hunting do. do.	650

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
The House in India for
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Catalogues Free on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
CHEMISTS
By Appointment
To H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Rod for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

KEMP'S
ANTI-IODISM
SARSAPARILLA
WITH
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
IN this preparation, while the full action of the Iodide of Potassium is maintained, the distressing symptom of "IODISM" is prevented. This is a great advantage to Vegetarians and to all persons Susceptible of Iodism, for it enables them to continue the use of a most Valuable Drug during a prolonged course of treatment, and is indeed a boon to the people of India, whose form of diet renders them very liable to Iodism even in small doses, unless the Medicine is protected in the way we have succeeded in protecting it.
KEMP'S
IODISED SARSAPARILLA
Is the only preparation so protected.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DONT NEGLECT
AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,
For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.
Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, £2. 10 per Year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

PAREL GYMKHANA.

DANCE will be held at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1895. Admission :—1 Gentleman and Ladies, Rs. 1. Tickets can be obtained from the Undersigned.

M. D'MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary, Parel Gymkhana.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MUKE MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "MUKE MARU" ARRIVED from YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, shall attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever shall be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer, sailing hence for China and Japan on or about the 19th instant.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 12th September, 1895.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the W. I. T. Club will be held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at 8-30 A.M.

Attention is drawn to Rule 15 of the W. I. Turf Club Rules.

TOM Le MESURIER,
Hony. Secy., W. I. T. Club.
Poona, 12th September, 1895.

WANTED.

WANTED, by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, a qualified EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENT for their Import Yard. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem, rising to Rs. 500 by yearly increments of Rs. 30.

None need apply who have had no experience of such work. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, to be submitted by 1st October 1895, and addressed to

R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 7th Sept., 1895.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1895.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 24th instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Bombay, 12th September, 1895. Secretary.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, 1895, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To confirm the sale of the Engineer's and Press Manager's Bungalows in Bhowmuggur.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th September, 1895, both Days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 12th September, 1895. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 4980 OF 1895.

BHIMA KHOOBAL, SARDARMUL BHIMA, PREMCHAND BHIMA and TAJA BHIMA, trading as BHIMA KHOOBAL and Co.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

BABAJEE SUDKOJI as heir and legal representative of NARAYEN SUDKOJI.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 1st day of April, 1895, it was ordered that the Defendant abovenamed should pay the Plaintiff abovenamed the sum of Rs 448-5-5 for Debt and Rs. 66-8-0 for costs, making together Rs. 514-13-5.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 23rd day of July 1895, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the right, title and interest of Narayen Sudkoji, deceased, and of Defendant, Babajee Sudkojee, as legal heir and representative of Narayen Sudkojee in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on the Fazandari land, situate at Charni Wadi, bearing Municipal No. 2955, Ward C, and Street No. 103, and bounded as follows :—

On the North by the house of Ruttonjee Bhanjee Mistry, on the South by the house of Merwanjee Maneckjee, on the East by the house of Maneckji Jamshedjee Ganderia, and on the West by the public passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1895, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Narayen Sudkoji, deceased, and the defendant, Babajee Sudkojee, as legal heir and representative of Narayen Sudkojee in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises or the title of the said persons as aforesaid to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said persons have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1895.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MATUBHAI and JAMIETRAM,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given of the LOSS of BOMBAY CURRENCY NOTES No. 28365 of 12th October, 1892, and No. 39229 of 18th June, 1891, of the value of Rupees One Hundred each, which the undersigned sent in a Registered Cover No. 690 from the Post Office of Chinchinim (Goa) on the 12th August last to Mr. Jose Prazeres da Costa Bombay, who received the letter without the Notes.

ANTONIO LOURENCO SALVADOR DE MELLO.
Sarzora, Goa, 1st September, 1895.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for sending in offers for the purchase of the property of the above Company has been POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 23rd September Instant, and that no offer will be received before that Date, or after, noon, on THURSDAY, the 3rd October next. Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained on and after the 23rd Instant, on application to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, Standard Buildings, Fort.—Dated this 10th Day of September, 1895.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. Petit & Co., Agents.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 14th and 16th September, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 23rd Day of September, 1895, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Directors' and Auditors' reports for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

To confirm the election of the Directors appointed by the Board, and to elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring in rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To declare a dividend.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 10th, to Monday, the 23rd instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 4th September, 1895.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Military Square, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 13th Day of September, 1895, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1895.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs Hurgovumdas Echaram and Dharamdas Mulchad in place of Messrs. Chumilal Naghdas and Gopikison Ramsukhdas, resigned.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order,
RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 13th September, 1895, both Days inclusive.

NOTICE.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 4th December, 1895, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the Schedules, but may Tender for either or both of the Schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, Tender for the Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations :—

Pyinmana.	Meiktila Cantonment.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Thedaw.	Magwe.
Pyawbwe.	Myittha.	Pakokku.
Meiktila Road.	Kyaukse.	Myingyan.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
	lbs.			Rs.
Schedule No. 1.				
Atta, dry, ground	200,000	From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.	Rangoon	5,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	50,000			
Wheat	1,940,000			
Dhall of sorts	227,000			
Ghee, cow's	151,000			
Salt	57,000			
Turmeric	9,500			
Chillies	1,000			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	500,000		Mandalay	5,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	3,000,000			
Wheat	5,400,000			
Dhall of sorts	760,000			
Ghee, cow's	510,000			
Salt	190,000			
Turmeric	32,000			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE, No. 3.

Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Meiktila Cantonment.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Thedaw.	Magwe.
Pyawbwe.	Myittha.	Pakokku.
Meiktila Road.	Kyaukse.	Myingyan.

Earnest-money to accompany tender.—Rs. 500.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. W. CAMPBELL, Captain,
Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.
Rangoon, the 1st September, 1895.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

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Early Offers invited.

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BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI,
Poona, 10th Sept., 1895. "Poona Observer" Press.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.

It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,
i.e. MADAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS.
Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows : Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750 ; offered now for Rs. 300. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 3,923,000 = ,, 78,56,000

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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hope Mills Company, Military Square, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, 5 p.m.
Adjourned Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Made on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to Young Men by Mr. Douglas Green (Travelling Secretary of the B. and F. Bible Society), 8-30 p.m.
Dance, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Parel Gymkhana.
Dance, "Mount Towers," Mazagon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Muke Mara entered, and the steamers Fernfield and Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Africa, Ikbal, and Dwarka left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra steamer Formosa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mahe, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay, per extra steamer Goa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, to-morrow.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL, ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played on the Marine Lines ground, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. Members are requested to attend.

A MINISTER OF EDUCATION.—It is stated that the Gaekwar has created a new office, that of Minister of Education, and that Mr. Littledale, of the Baroda Education Department, will be appointed to the post.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SERMONS.—The Central Committee of the Lord's Day Union for India have invited all ministers in India and Burma to bring the subject of the observance of the Lord's Day before their congregations, on Sunday next.

A MILITARY NURSE ROBBED.—Mrs. G. Taylor, a military nurse, doing duty in the Motlibai Hospital, and residing in the compound, reported to the police, on Wednesday evening, that during her absence at the hospital, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. that day, someone entered her room and carried away clothing, cash, and a looking-glass, of the aggregate value of Rs. 27.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March (from the Opera)...Prodans Nevesta...Smetana.
Caro' Marcia ed Aria.....Il Pirata .....Bellini.
Selection .....Il Bravo .....Mercadante.
Valse .....Moreska .....Florence Fare.
Selection .....The Yeomen of the Guard.....Sullivan.
Polka.....Figaro !.....Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN COURT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged Premchaad Ruppa, a Marwaree, with being disorderly in a court of law. The accused had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court, and the Fourth Judge had passed an order in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff Marwaree thereupon commenced shouting out, and would not keep quiet, though asked to do so by the officer on duty. The police were called in, and he was removed from the court-house. The magistrate fined the Marwaree Rs. 5, and warned him not to behave in like manner in future

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, touching the death of Mahalambai, a Hindu woman, aged forty-five years, residing at Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane. On the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo deceased was walking along the road in question, when she was accidentally knocked down by a private brougham, belonging to a Hindu gentleman, and one of the wheels passed over her right foot, injuring the toes. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she refused to remain under treatment, and was taken back to her house. About three days ago tetanic spasms set in, and terminated fatally on Wednesday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A WARM RECEPTION FOR A CREDITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Fatesing Gurmakhing, a Pardesee, and three others stood charged with assaulting a Mahomedan milkman, named Sulleman Ahmed, and thereby fracturing his right leg. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended. It appears that, on the 22nd July last, complainant went to the first accused at his house at Telly Gully to demand money for the milk supplied, when all the accused belaboured him with sticks and knocked him down the staircase, fracturing his right leg. Mr. De Souza, in defence, admitted that complainant had been assaulted, and that he had sustained serious injuries, but contended that his clients were not the real assailants. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced the first two offenders to six months' rigorous imprisonment, No. 3 to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the last accused Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

TEMPERANCE IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the manifesto recently issued by the Kayastha Temperance Society with regard to temperance, I would request the favour of your permitting me to make a few observations regarding the progress of temperance in the Konkan. The High School at Alibag had its Sunday services, English and Marathi, which were attended both by Europeans and Natives; and these services were regularly held for some fifteen years, during all the time that its late missionary, the Rev. G. R. Navalkar, laboured in that town and district. He had a Benevolent Society in connection with the High School, which was managed by the missionary with the help of the head-master and two representatives from each class; and it was designed to teach the boys the duty of helping the poor. It was a most beautiful sight to see the students walk up to the missionary's table and lay their offerings in coppers and silver pieces on it, with a bright smile on their faces. There was drill and a carpentry school besides, for the physical training and development of the lads. And the last thing, but not the least, was that there was a Temperance Society established, which proved most useful. The lads and teachers were all required to be present at its meetings as members of the High School, but not compelled to sign the Temperance Pledge. They were free to sign it or not; and the majority of the students and all the teachers had pledged themselves as abstainers. And it was not easy for the young lads, not a few of whom belonged to classes that drink, to join the ranks of the abstainers. The Kayastha Temperance Society would be glad to hear that some of the Alibag Kayastha students had acquitted themselves most nobly. These lads were required at least once a year, by an old-established usage, to drink wine at a social feast that was held before the Hindu Lent commenced; and it was no easy matter to refuse to drink the cup at a family feast, when every argument that domestic philosophy of love and custom could urge was dexterously and persistently plied equally by male and female relatives. And the students who had joined the Temperance Society manfully held their ground; and it was most interesting to hear their accounts of their trials. But the heroism of the aboriginal classes was more conspicuous. A lad in the "Holi" holidays was waylaid and dragged into the house by a big, strong koli (a fisherman), and he, having shut the door, forced the little fellow to drink a glass of country liquor. The lad was firm. He threatened to pour it down his throat, but the threat had no effect upon him. The man being intoxicated used more violent intimidation: he said he would kill him, if he did not show deference to him "by simply touching the glass with his hand." This the tiny hero did, for he knew the barbarian, under the influence of liquor, might not fear to carry out his intimidation, and he fled from the house. This boy was a Bhandari by caste. Another little fellow, equally brave, submitted to his exclusion from his home for several days that he might not yield to the demand of his elder brother, who was the head of the family on account of the death of his father, about the use of liquor in honour of "Holi." And these lads had resolved, also, not to use any of the indecent language common on the occasion of the "Holi" festivities. Upwards of two hundred boys belonging to all castes from the Brahman down to the aborigines, had signed the pledge. A publican having heard that his son had taken the temperance vow went to the senior catechist, and expressed satisfaction that although he and his wife could not do without drinking liquor, their son had renounced the vicious habit! Not a few of the Alibag students have joined the colleges and the public offices, in which the temptation to drink is frequent, and in connection with which many young and promising men have been slain as a sacrifice to Bacchus who can say what good the Alibag John Elphinstone High School Temperance Society must have done? Might not each High School have a Temperance Society in connection with it? But, of course, the heads of these institutions would have to be abstainers themselves.—Yours, &c.,

AN ABSTAINER.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE RECENT RIOT AT DHULIA.

TRANSFER OF THE CASES REFUSED.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Peace, solicitor, applied for a transfer of the Dhulia riot cases to the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate or to any other court of equal or superior jurisdiction to the court of the first class Assistant Collector of Dhulia. The learned counsel moved, on behalf of sixteen Mahomedans, who had been arrested at Dhulia in connection with the disturbance there on the 1st inst., under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and presented a petition and affidavits on behalf of the accused.

The learned counsel read the petition of Mukhan walad Bhoorasha, Imam walad Mukhan, Reepoon Moonim, Abdul Azeez, and Abdul Kurrim, now in police custody at Dhulia, which stated that they were charged before Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, first Assistant Collector at Dhulia, with the offence of rioting at Dhulia on the 1st instant. For the reasons stated in the affidavits, the petitioners submitted it was expedient for the ends of justice that an order should be made for a transfer of the trial as indicated above. The learned counsel then read the following affidavits :—We, Mahboob wallad Kaloo, weaver, and Shaik Ookbroo wallad Mahomed Abdulla, priest, Mahomedan inhabitants of Dhulia, in Khandesh, jointly and severally solemnly affirm and say as follows:—We have been residents of Dhulia, in Khandesh, for the last forty years and upwards. That until the present year, 1895, it has been the custom during all the aforesaid period for each annual Gunpati procession of the Hindu residents of Dhulia to proceed along a road known by the name of "Chawrika rasta," which is a considerable distance from the mosque known as that of Jumma Musjid, where the occurrence hereinafter more particularly referred to took place. The road at no point touches the mosque, and at the nearest points between the mosque and the road there is a space of about a hundred yards. The mosque abuts on a road called or known by the name of Lilung Durwaza, and on the occasion of the Gunpati processions of 1893 and 1894 the Hindu residents of Dhulia applied for the first time for permission to conduct such processions with music along the last mentioned road, which is much further from the river, but the police authorities refused permission, and consequently the Gunpati procession went as on former occasions along the "Chawrika rasta" road, which is very near the river where the Ganpatis are submerged. On the 1st of September, being the anniversary of the birth of our prophet, Mahomed, the Mahomedan residents of Dhulia attended, in accordance with their invariable religious rule, at their mosque to engage in the ceremonies customary on that anniversary. On this day, the Hindu residents, headed by the Collector, Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., with all the Hindu officers, except the European Superintendent of Police, who was attending at a picnic at the time, came along the road Lilung Durwaza abutting on the mosque, and on nearing the door of the compound of the mosque the first three defendants appealed to the Collector not to allow the playing of the music with the procession near the mosque, and called his attention to the fact that no previous year had the procession been permitted to pass along the road accompanied by any kind of music, but by the old route abovenamed, when the Collector at once replied that he had given the order, and he forthwith, and, it is respectfully submitted, entirely without justification, ordered the first three defendants to be taken into custody. This order was at once acted upon, and while these three defendants were being handcuffed, the armed police, in charge of the mosque, received orders to fire; and they fired upon the Mahomedans then congregated inside the mosque, and whilst engaged at their prayers. The Imam (leader) was killed in the act of reading the holy book, which, along with the carpets, &c., were stained with the blood of the dead and the wounded. Eight persons were killed outright; about forty were injured, of whom about ten have, we are informed, died in consequence of the injuries; seven, including the remaining defendants, who were amongst the wounded, were taken to hospital, and their injuries attended to; and subsequently sent home, but at a later date the remaining defendants were arrested, and they now stand charged with the other defendants with being concerned in a riotous assembly. Notwithstanding a request to the judicial authorities of the District to hold an inquest and to inquire into the cause of the loss of life in the occurrence, no inquest was held, and the mosque was defiled by forcing dheds or scavengers (Hindus) into the mosque to remove the dead bodies. The interior of the mosque, and particularly the whole space around the pulpit, where the Mahomedans were shot down, is bespattered with the blood of those who were killed and wounded. We, these deponents, were present at the mosque on the occurrence above narrated, and we say that the order to fire on the Mahomedans was given by the Collector, and was so given without the least necessity for it. There was not a single Hindu or a member of any other nationality injured on the occasion. The defendants contend and charge that the order to fire upon the persons assembled on the occasion was recklessly given, and that there was no danger or provocation to justify the same, and the Collector is responsible for the lives that were lost, and for the injuries sustained by those who suffered in respect of such occurrence. We further say that the defendants abovenamed have not only the police of the whole District, over which Mr. Gumine is Collector, against them, but also every person connected with the Collectorate, and all Hindus; and they are unable to procure the attendances of their witnesses, for the reason that the witnesses run the risk of being intimidated, interfered with, and threatened with serious consequences, and we say that, in consequence of the prevailing excitement in the District, a fair trial cannot possibly be expected. We say that the whole of the defendants are innocent of the charges alleged against them. They were occupied with their prayers at the mosque, and were not taking part in any riotous assembly. They have a good defence on the merits, and would be able to establish the same before an impartial and independent tribunal.

Mr. Inverarity then referred to the affidavit of Mahomed Cassum Curtay, managing clerk to Mr. Peace, solicitor, and observed that he did not rely in support of his application on the first four paragraphs of the affidavit, which might be struck out or be substituted by the fifth paragraph only. The first four paragraphs referred to some previous trials, which were too remote to be relied upon. The learned counsel did not wish to make any reflection on the magistrate against whom it was alleged that he had private feelings against the Mahomedans. Mr. Inverarity then read the fifth paragraph of the affidavit, which was as follows:—"I am informed by a telegram from Dhulia to my employer that Mr. Du Boulay is conducting the inquiry in this matter, and, that sitting with him is Mr. Cumine, the Collector, who is a most important and material witness in the case, and whose action on the occurrence, in question is challenged by all the accused, and is more fully referred to in the joint affidavit of Mahboob wullad Kaloo and Shaik Ookbros wallad Mahomed Abdulla, to which I crave leave to refer." The learned counsel, in commenting upon the affidavits, said that the question was whether that was an unlawful assembly, inasmuch as the officials at Dhulia were very much interested in proving that it was a fact, and it was upon that fact that they laid the foundation of the affray that took place in the mosque. The defendants, on the other hand, contended that they were not members of an unlawful assembly, and that they had met for a perfectly lawful purpose; and that what took place in the shape of arresting them by the order of the Collector and the firing on them was quite unjustified by anything that they did, or anything that took place at the time. Mr. Cumine being extremely interested in showing that his action was justified in the matter, the learned counsel submitted, that it was impossible to have that question fairly and impartially tried by the magistrate, who was Assistant Collector, and under Mr. Cumine. If the telegram was correct, it would be an unseemly thing for Mr. Cumine to sit on the Bench with the trying magistrate.

Mr. Justice Jardine: That is only a telegram: it has not been sworn to.

Mr. Inverarity said that it was only sworn to that a telegram has been received to that effect by Mr. Peace. It was not actually sworn to by anyone, who had seen Mr. Cumine sitting on the Bench with the trying magistrate. When affidavits for a transfer of the trial were being prepared, they learnt that the magisterial inquiry had commenced, and Mr. Peace accordingly sent a telegram for a postponement of the case, but it was not granted. But apart from that question, the learned counsel submitted that obviously in a case of that kind, having regard to what the charges against the accused were, that the whole official influence of the District would be thrown in the weight of the prosecution; and it was not only important that justice should be done, but that it should be done under circumstances which left no ground for complaint that the enquiry was not a fair and impartial one. Without making any reflection upon Mr. Du Boulay, the learned counsel observed that it was impossible to make an enquiry in a manner so as satisfy the ends of justice, regard being had to the fact that the magistrate would have to enquire into the conduct of his immediate superior. They accordingly asked for a transfer of the trial to the Court of the Chief Presidency magistrate of Bombay, or any other court of equal or superior jurisdiction than that of the Assistant Collector as might be deemed convenient to parties in the case. They had given notice on the day previous to the Government pleader that they were going to make that application, but he (Mr. Inverarity) had just learnt from the Government pleader that he had received no instructions yet from Government. The learned counsel accordingly asked for a postponement of the trial pending the hearing of the rule "nisi."

Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtiker. Government Pleader, informed the court that he had received no instruction in the matter.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the application, said: This application for transfer is under section 526, A. and F., of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. Inverarity admits that no bias is suggested as shown by the trying magistrate, and of course none can be presumed. Nor is it suggested that he has acted in the affair, out of which the trial arises. The unsworn statement in the telegram that Mr. Cumine, the Collector and Magistrate, sits with the trying magistrate is not a sufficient reason for our interference. The court will presume that in all the arrangements of his court, the trying magistrate will do nothing to cause even a suspicion of bias or extra judicial influence. Delay in justice and inconvenience to witnesses might arise from a transfer to Bombay or another district. We must reject the application.

THE LATE DONGREE STREET CATASTROPHE.

THE VERDICT.

THIS protracted inquiry into the Dongree Street catastrophe, after occupying eleven settings, was concluded yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, when the coroner summed up. Mr. Dharamsey, of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, and Cama, appeared for Mr. Currimbhoy, the owner of one of the fallen houses; while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, represented Mr. Balcobhoy, the owner of the other house. Superintendent Sweeney watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Allarakhia Balcobhoy, son of Mr. Balcobhoy Janmahomed, the owner of one of the fallen houses, examined by the coroner, said that he resided with his father on the second storey of the house until it fell in June last. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the day the house fell, he got up as usual, and sat down at a table in the bed-room at the back of the house to study, when about twenty minutes to 6 o'clock he suddenly heard a crash and a five-storeyed house, next to his, belonging to Currimbhoy Ebrahim, fell on to his father's house. He got frightened and confused, and went into the drawing-room in the front, and awoke his parents and sisters and told them to leave the house as soon as possible, which they did. The whole of the back portion of the house then fell shortly afterwards. Witness made no statement before the police.

Examined by Mr. Dharamsey, the witness said that he was on the road in front of his house that morning about half-past 7 or 8 o'clock, when the police came there, but he made no statement either to the police or to the Municipal officer that Mr. Currimbhoy's house fell on his house.

Examined by Mr. Acworth, witness stated that he had never been asked to make a statement to the police or to the Municipal officers. He gave evidence that day at the request of the coroner.

The coroner, in the course of a long summing-up, stated that this was an enquiry into the cause of death of three women and three men, all of whom were the tenants of the rooms they occupied. Two of them lived in Mr. Currimbhoy's house, two in Mr. Balcobhoy's house, and one in Mr. Marootee's house. Mr. Currimbhoy's house adjoined Mr. Balcobhoy's house with a narrow lane running between them for about two-thirds of their length from the sweepers' passage at the rear. Mr. Marootee's house was on the other side of the sweepers' passage and opposite Mr. Balcobhoy's house. At about half-past 5 or a quarter to 6 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of June last, the rear portion of Mr. Currimbhoy's and of Mr. Balcobhoy's houses fell down, bringing with them a portion of Mr. Marootee's house down, and all the deceased persons who were unfortunately at home at the time were killed, and their bodies were found under the fallen *debris*. After giving the history of Mr. Currimbhoy's house and recapitulating the evidence of nearly all the witnesses at considerable length the coroner proceeded: "We have unfortunately not been able to find out who it was, who boxed up the beams. It is certain that they were rotten, and it is equally certain that the boxing of them up was done with a view to hide their defects. Hassam Hossein and Allarakhia Balcobhoy say it was Mr. Currimbhoy's house that first fell. Mr. Murzban says he has no means of judging which fell first, but he states that the *debris* of Mr. Currimbhoy's house had fallen from north to south, i.e., in the direction of or against Mr. Balcobhoy's house. You will have to determine the cause of the collapse, and if you find that it was Mr. Currimbhoy's house that first fell, you will then have to say, whether in your opinion on the evidence the excavation or the rotten beams was the direct cause of the fall of the house. Whether it was an accident which under the circumstances could not have been avoided, or whether any one, and if so, who is guilty of having caused the death of these six persons by a rash and negligent act. There is one other matter to which I would like to refer. Mr. Seager, the engineer of the Bombay Flour Mill, voluntarily attended here, and gave evidence before you, and he seems to have been of the opinion that the search for the bodies of the two deceased, Allibhoy Ebrahim and Abdulla Allibhoy, should have been continued during the night of the 24th June. You have heard what Mr. Seager had said, and you will remember what Mr. Murzban, Mr. James, and Mr. Pundlick have told us with regard to Mr. Seager's complaint. The *debris* covered an area of about 1,200 square feet and its height varied from about three feet to twenty feet. The search was made by several police officers and Municipal inspectors with a number of Municipal Health and Road Department's coolies and the fire brigade men and Mr. Murzban, Mr. James, and Mr. Pundlick were also there. The bodies of three women and Mahomed Soomar were found on the first day, and the bodies of the other two Mahomedans, Allibhoy Ebrahim and Abdulla Allibhoy, were found on the following day. Mr. Murzban, Mr. James, and Mr. Pundlick have all stated that it would have been very dangerous to continue the search during the night, and the north wall might have fallen at any time, and there were overhanging beams, doors, and window-frames, any of which might have fallen from wind or other circumstances. Mr. James tells us that it would have taken about three days to strut up the north wall to make it safe for the coolies to work at night. This, of course, was out of the question, and I think you will agree, Mr. Murzban acted rightly when he refused to allow the work to be proceeded with that night. This enquiry has been a long one, there having been eleven sittings of the court, extending over nearly twelve weeks, and sixteen witnesses have been examined, but the importance of the enquiry has, I think, justified the time expended. You will now consider your verdict, when, how and by what means the several deceased persons came by their deaths.

The jury then retired for consultation, and in about five minutes returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the deaths of the deceased were caused by injuries received by their having been buried under the *debris* of houses at Dongree Street, which had collapsed by reason of the owners of one of the houses, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, having excavated the floor of his godown and also by reason of the beams of his house being rotten. The jury are of opinion that it was a very unwise act on the part of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim to allow the excavation to be made, and also not to have had the house inspected before he purchased it.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE opening round of the Durand Football Tournament was played at Simla on Monday evening between the Shropshire Regiment and the Simla Volunteers. The evening was perfect and the ground in excellent condition. The players were encouraged by a goodly number of spectators. Mr. Curtis, of the Bedfordshires, who was referee last year, officiated again. The Shropshire were the first to attack, and within ten minutes Marsden, the Volunteer's goal-keeper, was repeatedly called upon and pressed hard, but never once made a mistake. The Volunteers then had a short innings at the Shropshire goal, when Goodall, the right wing and the Spark brothers did well. Play for the remainder of the first half was pretty equally divided, and the half-time whistle sounded without either having scored. The Volunteers benefited by the short interval and, began a vigorous attack, which ended in a neat "head in" by Spark from a corner kick. The Shropshires were aroused, and while the Volunteers showed signs of being done, they seemed to get fresh life, and kept up a regular bombardment at the Volunteer goal. Three goals were scored for them in fairly quick succession, the first by the centre forward, the second by a rush of three which carried Marsden, ball and all, through the posts, and the third by a fine kick from Braddick, the right inner. At the end of time the Shropshire were winners by 3 to 1. The play of the Shropshires is certainly good, but the Cameronians, their next opponents, will probably turn the tables on them. For the Volunteers Marsden was excellent; nothing could have been grander than his repeated saves; while Heim, Goodall and the Spark brothers played well.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

STATEMENT of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June 1895 :—

Jan. 1 1895	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash in Bank of Bombay	1,783	4	8
Less due to Hospital	248	14	9
	1,509	5	11
Received from G I P Ry.....	300	0	0
Received from B B and C I Ry.....	150	0	0
Received from Rajputana and Malwa Ry...	150	0	0
Donations	374	0	0
Interest on investments	2,573	9	0
Received from Nursing Fund in payment of loans.....	500	0	0
Amount available for expenditure.....	5,556	14	11
Amount sanctioned by Committee	4,132	10	5
	1,424	4	6

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank of Bombay 30th June 1895..	1,604	4	8
Less due to Hospital	180	0	2
	1,424	4	6

The Fund also possesses one lakh of 5 per cent. Port Trust Bond and Rs. 3,500 of 3½ per cent. Government paper.

EXPENDITURE.

Grant to Nursing Fund	2,100	0	0
Extra do.	80	0	0
Carriage for Nurses.....	237	4	0
Charge for Nurses to Khandalla	146	0	0
J Roberts and Co. for beds.....	76	2	0
Sepoys' Wages &c	62	3	0
Relief to Patients.....	75	8	0
Sending Patients to Khandalla.....	617	0	0
Medicines and appliances	207	0	0
Miscellaneous	343	10	8
Garden expenses.....	127	14	9
Mr. Coulson for keeping accounts.....	50	0	0
	4,132	10	5

CONVALESCENT HOME KHANDALLA.

Cash in Bank of Bombay...	2,331	7	0
Due by Convalescent Home	57	2	9
	2,388	9	9
Interest on Port Trust Bond.	318	0	0
Government Donation	2,000	0	0
Donations	149	2	0
Received from Patients ...	5,031	0	6
Amount available for expenditure	9,886	12	3
Expenditure sanctioned by Committee...	5,771	10	6
	4,115	1	9

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank of Bombay 30th June 1895	3,464	9	6
Due by Convalescent Home.	650	8	3
	4,115	1	9

The fund also possesses Rs. 8,000 of 4 per cent Karachi Port Trust Bonds.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Home	4,910	10	6
Printing and Repairs	71	12	0
Sundries	53	0	0
Horse Allowance to Hon. Medical Officer	600	0	0
Insurance	126	4	0
	5,771	10	6

R. G. CURRIE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1895.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY TOWN.

THE subjoined table taken from a recently issued Blue Book gives the value of the trade of Bombay town in various articles for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal and Coke ...	2,092,512	1,585,591	137,870	231,119
Cotton, raw ...	929,125	985,500	117,697,268	133,504,908
Cotton, manufactured ...	59,122,015	70,285,633	3,503,129	3,170,840
Drugs and Chemicals ...	1,893,534	2,164,920	815,502	1,334 013
Dyes and Tans...	4,843,361	4,727,012	3,552,332	4,416,821
Grain and Pulse...	1,998,983	999,341	54,507,319	33,741,563
Hides and Skins...	918,942	954,795	829,733	871,814
Horns ...	4,551	4,050	585,017	450,084
Jute, raw ...	1,128	1,197	245	6,490
Gunny bags and cloth ...	4,070,530	4,262,181	215,598	172,323
Lac ...	17,535	19,328	12,360	24,577
Leather, manufactured ...	1,897,577	1,939,863	247,787	345,965
Liquors ...	4,791,955	5,082,569	29,077	43,784
Metals ...	18,903,096	19,787,384	812,876	893,437
Oils ...	3,631,460	4,462,260	1,133,631	2,582,494
Oil-seeds ...	83,297	136,515	61,971,552	60,502,292
Opium ...	321,953	605,756	17,007,455	16,190,245
Paper and pasteboard ...	1,107,797	1,144,040	219,720	137,757
Provisions ...	15,024,102	14,570,573	2,124,749	2,141,291
Salt ...	1,145,417	1,572,573	2,031	2,291
Saltpetre, etc ...	389,777	398,935	153,230	235,557
Silk, raw ...	4,317,298	5,140,034	393,691	392,202
Silk, piece-goods ...	2,904,183	3,313,959	338,309	487,759
Spices ...	4,958,227	5,575,967	4,357,455	4,621,315
Stone and Lime ...	63,873	91,189	34,673	27,559
Sugar ...	9,182,184	10,349,306	490,968	765,567
Tea ...	1,301,492	1,114,903	145,691	197,552
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	37,755	43,256	2,222,905	1,350,190
Tobacco, manufactured ...	102,197	102,534	71,420	165,690
Wool, raw ...	14,475	16,978	2,697,170	2,910,015
Wool, manufactured ...	1,223,781	1,121,662	325,687	465,104
All other articles of merchandise ...	5,657,722	6,387,606	3,207,386	11,379,985

THE TRADE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE give below the value of the trade of the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Bombay town) in the chief articles of commerce for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal and Coke ...	738,350	412,300	2,988,528	2,797,128
Cotton, raw ...	89,251,679	75,013,350	2,537,177	1,921,736
Cotton, manufactured ...	11,232,741	11,003,207	25,622,435	26,949,562
Drugs and Chemicals ...	456,015	496,701	850,004	985,634
Dyes and Tans...	1,836,834	2,251,448	3,670,194	4,335,250
Grain and Pulse ...	13,515,317	5,852,906	7,337,202	3,468,448
Hides and Skins ...	2,746,783	2,832,259	1,555,118	1,451,674
Horns ...	187,931	185,159	25,317	11,769
Jute, raw ...	...	...	1,322	1,222
Gunny bags and cloth ...	442,222	459,454	2,957,052	3,023,519
Lac ...	31,396	53,644	29,639	33,057
Leather, manufactured ...	435,646	438,291	1,065,455	1,158,922
Liquors ...	498,624	701,379	2,485,216	2,711,374
Metals ...	2,342,380	2,268,174	10,045,887	10,411,114
Oils ...	1,740,935	3,721,786	2,315,718	2,716,549
Oil-seeds ...	21,591,121	27,739,357	1,173,315	3,291,336
Opium ...	3,433	...	1,496,783	757,700
Paper and Pasteboard ...	273,302	187,306	517,263	622,037
Provisions ...	6,780,973	7,504,453	12,041,324	11,555,274
Salt ...	10,570,738	13,038,385	77,552	31,552
Saltpetre, etc ...	12,444	31,816	279,320	273,435
Silk, raw ...	233,136	191,081	3,163,216	3,129,973
Silk, piece-goods ...	314,921	429,268	2,157,763	2,317,789
Spices ...	4,898,360	5,247,231	3,118,367	3,419,397
Stone and Lime ...	49,833	51,552	232,630	278,146
Sugar ...	1,018,496	1,572,813	11,153,926	11,655,276
Tea ...	5,530	10,311	322,189	337,695
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	5,912,983	4,707,137	142,757	222,094
Tobacco, manufactured ...	105,753	145,676	85,743	100,835
Wool, raw ...	627,165	631,485	18,439	18,949
Wool, manufactured.	453,734	390,724	757,628	931,921
All other articles of merchandise ...	8,181,060	10,639,995	5,480,113	6,263,967

THE captain of the Persia, when about 30 miles from the Strait of Bonifacio, perceived a canoe containing a single person, who, as the steamer approached, tried to conceal himself. He was taken, however, and delivered up to the Port captain at Leghorn. He turned out to be a prisoner escaped from Ajaccio, where he was undergoing a term of five years for cattle-stealing at Tunis. He had been at large for a month, and had taken to the water in the hope of being picked up by some ship and carried abroad.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentry and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicin Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

KAFIRISTAN AND ITS PEOPLE.

FROM an early copy of Sir George Robertson's forthcoming account of Kafiristan and its people the following extracts are taken :—

THE ORIGIN OF KAFIRS.

As there are no rock inscriptions, no ancient books, nor any literature of any kind to be found in Kafiristan, and as the traditions of the people themselves give such small help in forming any opinion concerning their origin, the only hope which remains that the Kafirs may be eventually assigned their proper place in the general history of the world is from a comparative study of their language, their manners and customs, and their religious ceremonies, as well as from their cranial measurements, and other anthropometric observations. That they are made up of different races appears certain; that they have no admixture of Tartar blood seems obvious; that they came from the West at least the great majority of them, is their own fixed idea, and is more than probable. If there may be points of resemblance between present Kafir and ancient Greek sacrificial observances and if certain of their domestic utensils such for instance as the Wai wooden dish-stand may seem to be fashioned in Grecian mould, it may perhaps be conjectured that some of the Kafir tribes at any rate are still influenced as the ancient Indian populations of Estern Afghanistan were also influenced by the Greek colonists of Alexander and that these Kafirs having never been under the rule of Mahomedans may possibly represent some of the people of Eastern Afghanistan as they were before the victorious Moslem defeated and converted them to Islam. If the Kafirs really represent these peoples, the resemblance must be partial, and possibly unfathering. Civilisation abruptly fell a-leep centuries ago in Kafiristan, and is still dormant. A conquering race may progress in the arts and in civilisation, as it progresses and excels in war-like skill. But not so an isolated people like the Kafirs. They have degenerated until their tribal headquasters are merely robbers' nests. In the various shifts and expedients to which they have been forced in order to preserve their freedom and their lives, lying, running away, and underhand devices have been particularly serviceable. In their mode of warfare no spark of chivalry is possible. The silent watcher, his face protruding from a thicket, his wild eyes glancing swiftly and fearfully around, or the lithe from wriggling like a snake along the ground to stab his sleeping enemy, man, woman or child—these are the pictures which arise in my mind when I think of Kafir braves; not because this illustrates the sole method of warfare

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CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

HEAVY rain, of a cyclonic rather than a monsoon character, fell here and in the districts at the end of last week, causing floods up-country and a destruction of bridges leading to a temporary interruption of all traffic in portions of the railway system. The weather has since become comparatively fine again, and the Cotton crop has not been injured to any extent, the official telegraphic reports received this morning from the districts being upon the whole of a favourable tenor. In Export business, Cotton has latterly been in more request, in both directions, in sympathy with New York and Liverpool; but the position of Wheat and Seeds is virtually unchanged. Exchange remained for some days at about last Thursday's closing quotations with little business doing either way; but the market has since become firm and advancing, and rates have advanced 5-32d. at leaving off this evening. Following the rise on the other side, Government Paper has been strong and advancing, and is 11-16 per cent. higher than it was a week ago. Money remains in excessive supply. Freights close dull with rates nominally unchanged, with tonnage offering thereat, but no takers. There has been some improvement in the enquiry for Imports from the districts; but the market for Manchester goods has been very quiet upon the whole, and prices generally unchanged.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's statement of affairs issued on Monday showed very little change from that put forward a week ago, the Cash Balance having disclosed an increase of only 3¼ lakhs, at 403¼ lakhs. Money had continued very abundant, and the enquiry for accommodation slight, the decrease in trade requirements indicated by the figures given in the Return having been 8¾ lakhs, compared with an increase of 5 lakhs in the week preceding. A material addition to Private Deposits took place, and a slight decrease in Loans, while a trifling increase occurred in Bills Discounted; but the net addition to the Cash Balance thus caused was more than counterbalanced by withdrawals of Government Deposits both at the Bank's head office and at the branches.

The supply, meantime, continues superabundant, and a little more enquiry accommodation latterly has not stiffened the market. No further change in the Bank's rates has been made at the board meeting this afternoon, and the minimum remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail-day with a firm feeling at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits. A few of the latter were placed at this rate; but a fair amount of re-sales having come on the market at 1s. 1 15-32d. Telegraphic rates hardened to 1s. 1 7-16d. for this medium of remittance, ready and forward, at which, however, there was not much enquiry, though rates at the close were a shade quieter. The next day the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1-32d. higher having been named for the former for forward transfer, and at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained throughout the day, and closed steady with very little business having been transacted in either direction. On Monday a quiet feeling prevailed with 1s. 1 13-32d. quoted for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of the latter was placed for delivery as far as November. During the day, however, 1s. 1 7-16d. for near Telegraphic was done, and rates seemed steadier. At opening the following day rates were 1s. 1 7-16 for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and 1s. 1 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits for September-October delivery, 1s. 1 9-16d. for November-December, and 1s. 1 19-32d. for 1896; but with no enquiry for the Bank media of remittance, and a fair supply of Merchants' Bills, as well as re-sales in the market, rates hardened 1-32d. all round, and at the close were steady. Yesterday the market was firm with 1s. 1¼d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits for September delivery, 1s. 1 5-8d. to the end of this year, and 1s. 1 21-32d. for next year. The demand for Bank media of remittance was again very limited; but a few Merchants' Bills came out for all deliveries, Bank Telegraphic having been reported at 1s. 1 7-32d., for near delivery to a moderate extent. The 50 lakhs of Council Bills offered on London yesterday were allotted at 1s. 1 17-32d. between the three Presidencies, Calcutta taking 35 lakhs; and an extra 7½ lakhs to Bombay and Calcutta at the enhanced rate of 1s. 1 5-8d., in presence of which this market opened firm at 1s. 1 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but rates coming strong from Calcutta, and a fair amount of Mercantile Bills offering, both there and here, rates rose 1-32d. all round, Telegraphic at one time being reported as high as 1s. 1 5-8d. for near transfer, the same rate offering forward without attracting buyers. Later on Bazaar speculators came in the market as strong buyers to cover previous sales, and rates receded 1-32d. again, closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 9-16d.	per rupee
Do. Tel. Transfer.	...1s. 1 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Do. 4 Do.	...1s. 1 5-8d.	"
Do. 6 Do.	...1s. 1 21-32d.	"
Credits 3 Do.	...1s. 1 21-32d.	"
" 6 Do.	...1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Documents 3 Do.	...1s. 1 11-16d.	"
" 6 Do.	...1s 1¾d.	"
Francs 3 Do.	...1·44.	"
" 6 Do.	...1·44½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 1-16 for Money and 107 13-16 for Account last mail-day, and declined 1-16 per cent. from these quotations in a quiet market; but at the close the market rallied, and rates left off as they had opened, in both positions. The market opened the next day at 108 1-16 for Cash and 107 13-16 for the next Settlement, at which rates it remained steady all day, the same rates having also been named at closing. On Monday rates were quiet but steady, 108 1-16 having been quoted for Money, and 107½ to 13-16 for Account, which were also the rates at the close. In sympathy with the enhanced quotation from London rates opened on Tuesday at 108¼ for Money and 108 for Account, and, advaned therefrom to 108¼ and 108¼ in the two positions, respectively, having left off however, at 1-16 per cent. lower. Yesterday rates opened at 108¼ for Cash and 108 5-16 for the next Settlement, and remained steady throughout the day, and closed at the same level in both positions. A further advance was quoted at opening this morning at 108 11-16 for Money and 108¼ for Account which rates were maintained all day, though the tone of the market was rather weaker, and the cash price left off at 108¼.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 130. Port Trust Bonds also are unaltered at 107½.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet on the whole during the past week, but on several days there has been more movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, resulting in almost every case in enhanced quotation compared with the prices in our last weekly list. We now quote an advance of Rs. 110, in Maneckjee Petit; Rs. 60, in Sassoon and Alliance; of Rs. 52½, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 35 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 20 each, in Central India, Framjee Petit, James Greaves, Khangaum, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15, in David; of Rs. 5 each, in Alliance and Empress; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagon. On the other hand Queen Mills have advanced Rs. 100, China and Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 15 each, and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 10. In Press shares French have declined Rs. 12½; Bombay Cotton, and New Indian, Rs. 2½ each. In miscellaneous shares Treacher and Co., are Rs. 2½, higher; and Marcks and Co. Rs. 2; Bombay-Burma Trading Co., are Rs. 150 lower, in the first issue, and Rs. 40 in the second; Bombay Flour Mill, Rs. 25; Port Canning, Rs. 22½; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 5; and Phillips and Co., Re. 1. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 8½ lower, and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 3½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A slight improvement has taken place during the past week in the demand for staple *Grey Goods* from the up-country markets; but the volume of business in the aggregate passing is still far short of the average amount transacted at this time of the year. Owing to the rise in Exchange, dealers have been enabled, in some cases, to accept easier terms, and thus stimulate enquiry; but rates generally are the same as before. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* a small business has been reported at current rates. In *Locally-made Goods* we note a small improvement in demand only. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* this week are put down at 3,500 packages, and of *Local* about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been reported in *Imported Twist*; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices all unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight have been 9,000 to 1,000 bales, with Exchange a little higher than last week; and things here are very encouraging. Stimulated by a further rise in Cotton, speculators, who hold about 17,000 bales, and who are the chief operators now, have out-bid one another, and thus a rise of 3-16 anna per lb. is established. The week's Sales are put down at 15,000 bales, and the market closed strong, with prices advancing at the following official quotations :—

Twist.....	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4 5-8	to.	5	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	4 5-8	"	5 1-16	"
"	" 10s	" "	5	"	5¼	"
"	" 12s	" "	5¼	"	5¾	"
"	" 16s	" "	5¾	"	6 3-16	"
"	" 20s	" "	6 1-8	"	6 11-16	"
"	" 24s	" "	6¼	"	6 7-8	"
"	" 32s	" "	7¼	"	7¼	"
"	" 40s	" "	8	"	8½	"

METALS.—A decline of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*, and of 12 annas in *Yellow Metal*, both markets having been unchanged, and only a moderate business passing.

COAL.—Sales have been reported this week of Powell's Duffryn, ready in harbour, at Rs. 18 per ton. For forward business importers are very firm; but buyers are quiet. The Market closes quiet.

We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley.....	Rs. 16	per ton.
West do.	Rs. 17¼	"
Australian	*nil.*	"
Powell's Duffryn.....	Rs. 18	"
Cardiff	Rs. 17¾	"
Japan	*nil.*	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the stimulating news from New York and Liverpool the week's business in this staple has, upon the whole, been upon a moderate scale, though latterly there has been more doing both for export and for local consumption—especially the latter, while the tone of the market has been steady throughout on the basis of previous rates. The week's purchases for shippers' account, sum up about 4,500 bales of Oomrawuttee descriptions, Bengal, and Western; while the Mills have taken some 7,500 bales, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera kinds, Bengal, and Tinnevelly. This evening the market closed steady and unchanged.

The cyclonic rain, which visited Bombay on Friday night, extended to some of the Cotton-growing districts on this side of India, and the official telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand on Monday morning advised a heavy fall at Sholapore, Dhulia, and Julgaum, ranging from about 4½ inches in the latter district to 8¼ inches in the former, where, however, it had done no harm, though a break was needed at Sholapore. In the Bengal district no further rain had been registered, and the crop was flourishing in the fine weather. The plants were in flower in Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, Dhulia, and Julgaum, in the Oomra circle; but they needed more rain at Khangaum; as they also did at Broach, where, however, the crop was still flourishing, and at Hubli. In the Dhollera circle the plants were flourishing, and looked healthy in the Wadhwan district, but more rain was wanted, and also at Bhownugger in the same circle, while at Veerumgaum the Cotton crop on the high ground was doing well, but was poor on low land.

This morning's advices by wire are, with scarcely an exception, of a favourable tenor. The Cotton plants were in flower, and showing bolls at Beawar, Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum; but more rain was needed at Wadhwan and Hubli. The sowing of the crop had commenced at Bellary.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	187—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	172—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	"	163—2 24d.
Belatee, Fine	"	190 —3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	181—3 1-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	185 —3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	194—3 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	209—3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	202—3 15-32d.
Do. Good	"	192—3 5-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	202—3 15-32d.
Westerns,	"	183—3 5-32d.
Broach, Fine,	"	216—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	"	207—3 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	8,775	2,513	3,999
From 1st Jan. to 11th Sept.	1,407,640	1,528,577	1,501,331
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,645	1,977	3,405
From 1st Jan. to 11th Sept.	492,607	767,518	747,545
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week.....	1,565	1,248	1,830
From 1st Jan. to 11th Sept.	127,109	133,378	136,195

WHEAT was in small request for export at the close of last and the beginning of the present week and the tone of the market was quiet, while *Delhi* declined one anna, and *Yellow* advanced to the same extent, per cwt. Since then the market has been steady with a small or moderate business passing, but without further movement in rates, which we quote as follows :—

White Peesy 91 per cent	Rs.	4	3 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent.....	"	4	2 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	13 0	"
Red Delhi.....	"	3	11 6	"
Hard Yellow	"	3	9 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	13 0	"
Hard Red	"	3	6 0	"

SEEDS have been in moderate demand by shippers during the greater part of the week under notice; but both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* declined one anna per cwt. at the beginning of the week, the following being our closing quotations this evening :—

Linseed.....	Rs. 7-10-0 to 7-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	" 6-14-0 to 6-15-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore.	" 6-10-0	"
Do. Red " ...	" 6-0-0 to 6-1-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	35,652	22,104	69,393
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th September 4,123,256		2,790,913	5,631,678
Linseed for the week.....	4,476	5,338	18,662
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th September 2,570,911		5,080,716	3,846,447
Rapeseed for the week...	8,095	11,086	42,128
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th September 1,972,240		3,271,068	4,058,863
Gingelly seed for the week	1,291	1,101	50
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th September..... 737,888		751,118	945,019

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for the week	37,994	.....	42,755
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th September 2,244,026		1,502,368	4,207,891
Linseed for the week ...	38,243	20,203	30,800
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th September.....2,223,060		4,964,394	3,622,476
Rapeseed for the week...	13,050	167,221	74,885
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th September 1,664,089		3,017,162	3,753,430
Gingelly seed for the week	...	...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th September 1,037,391		891,498	* 1,124,695

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tengyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—September 5, at Fort St George, the wife of Quartermaster-Sergeant J A Aldridge, Garrison Staff, of a daughter.
MOUZE—August 26, at Amritsar, the wife of S Mouze, of a son.
SHORT—September 8, at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of Thurston H Short, of a son.

DEATHS.

ACHARD—September 3, at Rasulas, Manantoddy, Patric Victor, the loved son of Louis N Achard.
JOSSELYN—September 4, at Napoa, Dibrugarh, from the effects of a fall from his horse, G Henry Josselyn, eldest son of Frederick Josselyn, of Redcliffe Gardens, London S W.
SELLARS—August 31, at Simla, from blood poisoning, Samuel R Sellars, Sub-Engineer, P W D.
TURNER—August 23, at Sochipuram, Sivakasi, North Tinnevelly, Mary Turner, Missionary of the Church of England Zenana Society.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

PERHAPS the most interesting and characteristic pages in Professor Douglas's Life of Li-Hung Chang, to which we have recently drawn attention, are those which describe the distinguished Chinaman's personal relations with "Chinese" Gordon and other Europeans. Li has been always accessible to foreigners in a degree not usual in China, and was very cordial and frank in his intercourse with them. This was the more noteworthy as he knew and often complained that the frequent visits he received from Consuls and others caused him to be suspected by his own countrymen and injured his popularity. Nevertheless he never hesitated to receive such visits or to utilise the special knowledge and aptitude of Europeans in the public service. He is a skilled controversialist, and held his own with singular force and lucidity in countless State papers. The great Viceroy has been from time to time a voluminous contributor to our Parliamentary Blue-Books, which contain his numerous despatches on the various matters of high importance discussed with the British Ministers with marked ability and not always to his disadvantage. These wells of information, and friends who were frequently in contact with the Chinese Bismarck have been placed under contribution by Mr. Douglas. We can of our own knowledge add the interesting evidence of exceptional capacity for public affairs derived from this source, that General Gordon when going out of the Bombay harbour after resigning his post as Private Secretary to Lord Ripon, the then Viceroy, expressed the highest opinion of Li-Hung's capacity as a statesman, and declared that he was the one man of influence capable of appreciating the relative strength of China and the Foreign Powers. This was said with reference to the strained relations, threatening war between China and Russia about certain frontier questions. Gordon was then proceeding to Tientsin, not as was generally supposed at the time, to take the command of a Chinese army to fight the Russians, but to put before Li, "the only man there capable of understanding them," the reasons for avoiding war, and coming to an amicable understanding respecting the matter in dispute. That pacific mission was entirely successful, owing to Li-Hung Chang's good sense and his great influence at Pekin. General Gordon with characteristic disinterestedness declined to receive the handsome honorarium offered him as a recompense for his journey and his excellent counsel. He rounded off his disinterested services to China on that occasion by drawing up a memorandum at Li's request on the defence of the Empire against foreign invasion. In that well-considered document, the great leader of the Ever Victorious Army recommended that in such an event the Chinese forces should always avoid pitched battles in which they could not hope to manœuvre successfully against a well-disciplined European army. We have since seen the advice would hold good in the case of an army organised on the European model and commanded by officers who have mastered the military science of the West. Gordon dwelt on the importance of gaining time by a war of posts, diversified by rapid marches, for which the hardy and frugal Chinese soldiery have special qualifications, harassing the enemy's communications and cutting off his supplies. It would have been well for China if, in the late war, these counsels had been brought to mind. This episode is however, a digression, which is only pardonable inasmuch as it displays in a striking light the confidence placed by Gordon in the high qualities and far-seeing statesmanship of "Li" as he always called him.

The warm friendship between Li and Gordon was however interrupted for a while by the affair of the Wangs, which is described at some length in Mr. Douglas's volume, not altogether to Li-Hung's advantage. The Wangs were a large and very formidable rebel force occupying the important city of Soo-Chow. They had altogether some 200,000 excellent soldiers under their command. Li and another distinguished Chinese General named Cheng co-operated with Gordon in isolating the city. The Wangs, though defeated, were still in great strength, but being tired of the war, they agreed to capitulate and join the Imperial army. The negotiations were mainly carried on by Gordon, who assured them they should find safety and a welcome in the Chinese camp. The Wangs surrendered and went to Li-Hung's camp, expecting to be well received, as indeed they were for half-an-hour or so. Then, at a sign from Li-Hung, a number of executioners were brought in who immediately decapitated them all. General Cheng, who himself was originally in the rebel service, but had gone over to the Imperialists, as the Wangs had been invited to do, was with Gordon while the massacre was taking place. Gordon inquired whether the Wangs had yet come in, but he only succeeded in eliciting reassuring replies. Suspecting nothing, he went to the other side of the city. There the son of one of the Wangs came to him, and told him that his father and all the rest had been beheaded. Gordon was furious. He took a rifle and went straight to Li-Hung's tent, intending to shoot him then and there, for what he regarded as an act of the blackest perfidy, compromising his own honour, for he had pledged himself for the safety of the victims. Li-Hung getting notice of his intention, left his tent, and kept out of the way for some days. Gordon, on his side, angrily refused to take further part in the operations, until pacified by the assurances of Li, that the execution of the Wangs was provoked by their insolent bearing and their demand to be left in control of their still considerable army; half the city, he maintained, was still in the possession of the rebels, and if the leaders were not struck down at once, the issue might have been doubtful. A State paper was drawn up, and published, exonerating Gordon from any part in the execution of the rebel leaders. Li Hung's explanation of the reasons for the massacre of the Wangs may or may not have been in accordance with the facts. Professor Douglas regards it as mendacious, but it is reasonable to suppose that Gordon, whose sincerity and straigtforwardness were never questioned, accepted it as satisfactory, and resumed his former friendship with Li-Hung Chang. Burgevine's treacherous proposal to Gordon, made about this period, not unnaturally, aroused the distrust of Li, who became anxious to dispense with the services of the Ever Victorious Army at the first opportunity. In this he succeeded with the entire approval of Gordon himself. A similar feeling induced Li to refuse an offer of 10,000 Russian troops to assist in suppressing the rebellion. A little later, when Captain Sherard Osborne brought out a formidable steam flotilla, at great cost from England, Li's determination to put a mandarin on board the flag-ship to represent the Government was so rudely insisted upon that Captain Osborne declined to serve under him, urging that a Viceroy who had disbanded the Ever Victorious Army would be equally masterful in naval affairs. The gunboats were sent back to England to be sold for what they would fetch, while the machinery brought out as cargo was transferred to the Viceroy's naval arsenal. This distrust of foreigners, co-existing as it does with an enlightened willingness to take advantage of their experience and energy, are dwelt upon by the biographer as forming a distinct flaw in Li's character.

The great Chinaman might, however, be able to furnish excellent reasons for the circumspection, which Professor Douglas considers a fault, when a delegate from the Peace Society, an Englishman, bearing the national name of William Jones, arrived at Tientsin, a few years ago, the courtly Viceroy received him affably, and listened to all he had to say. Then he expressed his surprise that Mr. Jones should have come to China to advocate views, which had been always those of Chinese statesmen, added that the Government of the Empire has been always pacific, that it never went to war unless compelled to do so. Why not preach to those who stood in need of it the great parable of peace among the nations? Why not convert Russia by preaching righteousness and justice at St. Petersburg? Li, no doubt, has since seen reason to regret that he did not advise Mr. Jones to visit Tokio and convert the Ministers of the Mikado to the tenets of the Peace Society. Was the refusal to accept the disinterested offer of Russia in the early sixties to send 10,000 troops to put down the rebellion, evidence of an over-suspicious temper? Professor Douglas does not say so, but he implies that the refusal to entrust the first steam flotilla acquired by China to the absolute control of foreign officers, who indignantly declined to allow a mandarin to set foot on the deck of a Chinese gun-boat, was very reprehensible. It may have been so, but Chinese susceptibilities can not be wholly disregarded by a Chinese statesman. The failure more recently to retain Admiral Lang's services in command of the Imperial fleet, for which that capable officer had done so much, was one of the greatest mistakes Li ever committed, a mistake which he must have bitterly regretted during the war with Japan. But, as President Lincoln truly said, the man who never makes a mistake never makes anything else.

A DESPATCH from Lord George Hamilton appears in the last issue of the *Government Gazette*, forwarding enclosures from the Society of Comparative Legislation and asking the Governor-in-Council to adopt such means as he may think best fitted to further the objects of the Society. Those objects are in themselves very commendable, and we are glad that the earliest opportunity has been taken by the Bombay Government to give publicity to the correspondence. The first enclosure is a letter, which Lord Herschell addressed to Sir Henry Fowler a few days before the collapse of the Government of which they were both members. This communication pointed out that since the formation of the Society at the end of last year, a definite organization had been obtained, and asked the Secretary of State to forward copies of a prospectus and other documents to the Viceroy and to the Governors of Bombay and Madras, accompanied with an invitation to them to severally take such action as might appear best calculated to advance the objects, which the Society has in view and to promote the study of comparative law. Lord Herschell expressed the opinion that any assistance the authorities in India might render would be well repaid by the results of the investigations of the Society on the subject of international jurisprudence being communicated to the respective Governments after it has been "arranged and assimilated." A hope is expressed that many persons in India will help in the Society's work by becoming subscribing members, and it is suggested that branch societies should eventually be formed. But this, like the proposed incorporation of the Society, is a future step, and all that Lord Herschell in his capacity as President asks at this stage is that suitable persons may be found to accept the position of corresponding members. The late Lord Chancellor evidently thinks that suitability for the task is well-nigh limited to the Chief Justice, the other Judges of the High Court, or the Advocate-General. There is however one saving clause in the restrictive terms of the letter. If instead of there being an eager rush of applicants from the inner circle mentioned, not one of the limited number can be prevailed upon to accept the post—an honorary one of course—Lord Herschell would even go so far as to admit a non-official barrister, on condition however that he is a man of "sufficient weight." His Lordship proceeds to observe that it would not become him to make suggestions to the Governments in this country as to the mode in which the task should be taken up, but he mildly hints that "work of the character required comes better as the fruit of individual effort than as the result of directions emanating from a Government institution." Lord Herschell may rely upon it that the Indian administrations will not deviate from the attitude he thus recommends. The hands of the law officers of Government, and of the entire judicial staff are quite full enough, without having any further duties officially laid upon them. What, for instance, would Lord Harris say if he learned that the post of corresponding secretary to the Society had been assigned by the Bombay Government to the Legal Remembrancer, of whose over-work the late Governor drew so pathetic a picture in his farewell speech at the Byculla Club? It is to be remembered that there is no country in the world where the work, if it is to be well done, will entail more labour than in India, for here as the prospectus of the Society says, "English, Hindu, and Mahomedan law co-exist, and have affected each other, and ancient customs of interest to the legal historian are still observed." As Sir Henry Maine has observed that India is "the great repository of verifiable phenomena of ancient usage and ancient juridical thought." The field is indeed so limitless that it seems unreasonable to expect either judges, law officers, or practising barristers to enter it. It might be suggested that a few members of the junior native bar, of whose grievances so much has been heard of late, should relieve themselves of the hard fate of having nothing to do, by undertaking corresponding secretaryships. But, on the other hand, who is to prove to Lord Herschell that they are men of "sufficient weight" for the work? Under the circumstances it is not easy to see who can come to the rescue, unless the Society can afford to pay for the heavy work to be done. In many ways the researches of the Society will be valuable to the legislator, the lawyer, the jurist, and the student of sociology alike. But we are afraid that in India, the richest field for investigating the subject, the duties of corresponding secretary will not fall into competent hands if the office is to be entirely honorary.

IT will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the Municipal Corporation, when the question of the lighting of New Wadi and Kanda-Wadi lanes came up for discussion the President ruled that the resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the continued lighting of those lanes was out of order, inasmuch as they were private property, and the Municipal Act only contemplated the lighting of public streets. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Metha at a subsequent meeting moved for the joint opinion of counsel to be obtained as to whether it was competent for the Corporation, under the discretionary powers of Section 63, clause (*k*) of the Municipal Act, to light streets and places other than public property. The case was submitted for such opinion, and counsel has advised that the section and clause referred to sufficiently empower the Corporation to light streets and places other than public places, provided the Corporation is of opinion that in so doing it is likely to promote public safety and convenience. The question of the lighting of the particular lanes mentioned having been adjourned pending the receipt of this opinion, it will again come up for consideration and probably the recommendation of the Standing Committee will be adopted. However opinions may differ, from a ratepayer's point of view, respecting the justice of lighting private lanes everyone will agree as to the wisdom of having obtained an authoritative expression of opinion on the legal point involved.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Sir Charles Sargent memorial fund, held on Tuesday, it was resolved that an oil-painting of the learned judge be presented to him. The disposal of the surplus fund has been left for future consideration.

AT the High Court, yesterday, an application was made to Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade for a transfer of the Dhulia riot case to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Bombay, or to any other court of equal or superior jurisdiction to the court of the First-class Assistant Collector of Dhulia. The application was made by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of sixteen Mahomedans who had been arrested at Dhulia in connection with the disturbance there on the 1st. inst.; and although no bias was suggested on the part of the trying magistrate, it was submitted that a transfer of the cases was expedient in the interests of justice. Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the application, remarked that, as no bias was suggested, nor that the trying magistrate had acted in the affair out of which the trial arose, and as delay in justice and inconvenience to witnesses might arise from a transfer to Bombay or another district, the court rejected the application.

AFTER occupying no less than eleven sittings, the inquest regarding the Dongree Street fatality ended yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict in which they attributed the fall of the house resulting in the death of the six deceased persons was due to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim having excavated the floor of his godown, and also by reason of the beams of his house being rotten. The jury were of opinion that Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim should have had the house inspected before he purchased it.

YESTERDAY, at a meeting of the Corporation, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey that a Committee, having power to call for Municipal persons and papers and to consult the Municipal solicitors be appointed to revise the existing rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Corporation. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Hon

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The following are the horses which started for the St. Leger and the order in which they passed the winning post :—

Sir Visto, Telescope, Butterfly, Utica, Curzon, Matchmaker, Lord Chester, Sati, Briardale, Villiers, and Cayenne.

The weather was showery.

The betting at the start was as follows :—

9 to 4 against Sir Visto.

1,000 to 35 against Telescope.

8 to 1 against Butterfly.

4 to 1 against Utica.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador at Saint Petersburg, has been appointed British Ambassador at Berlin.

THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.

The protest lodged by the owners of the "Defender" has been sustained, and the race has accordingly been awarded to her.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 12.

Lord Dunraven has accepted the award of the umpires in silence, but has written to the Regatta Committee declining to endanger the lives of his men and ship by sailing amidst a mass of moving steamers.

The Committee have, therefore, issued a notice that there will be no start for the next race unless all steamers wishing to follow keep half a mile distance from the yachts, and the race will be stopped if they are hampered during their progress.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 12.

The Czar has received Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, and was extremely gracious to him. The Prince had a prolonged interview with his Imperial Majesty.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the homeward mails of the 6th instant, arrived here, at 10 a.m., to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Captain Watkis has now been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters, vice Colonel Duff.

Mr. Manisty will officiate as Auditor and Comptroller-General on Mr. Stephen Jacob taking over charge of his special duty with the Government of India.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders have been issued for No. 5 Company Sappers and Miners to proceed to Malakand as early as it is convenient.

The Commander-in-Chief, with his Military Secretary, moves to Barchanrai on Thursday, Malakhand on Friday, and Nowshera on Saturday.

The Quarter-Master-General and the Commissary-General-in-Chief move on Thursday to Chakdara, Friday to Malakand, and Saturday to Nowshera.

General Low accompanies the Commander-in-Chief as far as Malakand and Kotal.

The Seaforths and No. 8 British Mountain Battery moved from Kashakai to Nowshera yesterday, and entrained for Ferozepore and Pindi respectively in two trains each.

The Kafir, whose capture by the Gurkhas was referred to in a telegram of the 9th instant, was released yesterday by the Officer Commanding at Chitral, as he was not satisfied of his guilt.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS' BILL.

The debate on the Pilgrims Ships' Bill in the Council has been postponed for a week.

The report of the Select Committee on the Pilgrims Bill is not yet prepared. So many petty difficulties have arisen in connexion with its preparation that it is quite probable that the report will not even be ready for presentation at the next Council meeting.

SIRDAR NASRULLAH KHAN.

Nasrullah Khan is expected to arrive at Kabul by the 20th October. According to present plans on his arrival at Karachi he will proceed by direct route to Peshawar, where an escort of cavalry will accompany him to Kabul. The rumour that Nasrullah Khan will pay a visit to Calcutta is most improbable.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne, the Amir's Agent, intends leaving Kabul about the end of November, and will proceed to Calcutta and Bombay for a short visit. He may also go on the Amir's behalf to England, but nothing in connexion with his visit to England has yet been decided.

EXECUTION OF PRIVATE STEWART.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 12.

Private Stewart was executed at Fyzabad at six o'clock this morning. The prisoner bore himself with great fortitude, singing as he went to the scaffold, "Just as I am without one plea." Death was instantaneous; his remains were buried in a quiet corner in the cemetery, the body being followed by several comrades.

THE KURRAM VALLEY GARRISON.

Owing to the success of the Civil Administration in its dealings with the local tribesmen it is understood that Government intend reducing the garrison of the Kurram Valley.

THE PAMIR COMMISSIONERS.

The Russian officers with the Pamir Boundary Commission begin their homeward march to-day as no restriction is imposed on General Gerard regarding the return of the British party. It is probable that Colonel Holdich, Major Wahab, and Captain McSweeny will start for India, at the same time and date, as Sir George Robertson's return to Gilgit. The date is not yet fixed, but probably he returns at the end of September.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 12.

The s. s. Bengal left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7/16.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 13-16
3 per cent. Reules	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-8
Bar Silver	30 0-16

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

The semifinal ties in the Polo Tournament was played off this afternoon. It was rather warm during the day.

The first match was played between the Paigah team and the Poona Horse. Very good play was witnessed in this match. Both the teams were mounted on good ponies. Some hot fight occurred near the goals, eventually the Paigah team won by one goal and one subsidiary to Poona Horse, *nil*.

In the second match the King's Own *vs.* the Lancers the former was defeated by seven goals and seven subsidiaries to Yorkshire two goals, two subsidiaries. The following is the description of the play. The Paigah with Poona Horse teams were composed of the same players as before.

In the first period the Poona Horse defended the south goal. The Paigah got on the ball and made play, attacking their opponents' flags. A foul was claimed, and given to the Poona Horse. A free hit ensued. Grantham showing up exceedingly well. Gordon and Newnham also played well. A the time of call no score was made.

In the second period some hot play ensued, the Poona Horse getting the best of the play. The Paigah then commenced the attack. In saving a goal the Poona Horse hit the ball out of the boundary, giving the Paigah a corner, but nothing ensued. When time was called both the teams scored nothing.

In the third period the Poona Horse took their free hit, and sent the ball to the eastern boundary of the Paigah goal. Even play was witnessed for some time, the Paigah team over-riding considerably. The Poona Horse not being able to get fairly on the ball the Paigah team ran up, carrying the ball close to the Poona Horse's sticks and tried to send a goal. But a subsidiary resulted. Foul was given for the offside against the Paigah team. A foul was again claimed in Paigah's favour. Time was called, and the Paigah stood at one subsidiary to Poona Horse *nil*.

In the fourth period some very hot play was witnessed, both the teams gave good specimen of the game. The Paigah team getting on the ball and making one of the best run, carried the ball down, and shot the first goal. The Poona Horse then took poosession and carried the ball well away to the Paigah's goal, where a scramble occurred in front of the goal. The ball, however, was thrown into the centre. When time was called the Paigah stood with a score of one goal and one subsidiary to Poona Horse's *nil*.

In the fifth period the Paigah team made a hot attack, but failed to score. They won the match after a difficult tussle. Both teams were loudly applauded.

In the second match between the King's Own Yorkshire and the 2nd Bombay Lancers, Yorkshire had a misfortune in losing the services of Major Sir Henry Johnson, who was indisposed. The game was all through a very slow and uninteresting one, neither team showing proper play. Yorkshire appeared to feel the loss of Johnson, who is a great strength to the regiment in polo contests, and the Lancers also seemed to have lost their usual spirit. The game resulted in a walk-over for the Lancers who, however, could have played better had they liked. The game ended with the following score :—Seven goals and six subsidiaries of the Lancers to two goals and two subsidiaries of the Yorkshires. Naturally the cavalrymen had the best of the riding and play generally; but in neither case with few individual exceptions were the ponies what may be called good polo-goers. The ground was in splendid order, being properly caked by the sun of the last two days. The spectators, including the Government House party were large but the interest flagged after the first game.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION BY LORD SANDHURST.

Lord Sandhurst performed the interesting ceremony, this evening, at the Connaught Institute of distributing prizes to the Diocesan Schools. His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Heneage, arrived, and was received by the Rev. Messrs. Horne and Macnee and the Sister in charge of St. Mary's, and was conducted to a dais erected for the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Horne then read a few excerpts of Mr. Kirkham's report and alluded to Lord Sandhurst's father as one of the founders of that school, Lord Sandhurst made the following speech :—"My Little Friends,—Starting on this stage takes me back to a similar gathering in North England some short time ago. The Rev. Mr. Horne read a most flattering report, and had I not a personal knowledge of Mr. Kirkham I might have suspected him of painting your school in most glowing colours. Mr. Horne referred to my father, and has stated that he took part in the foundation of this Bishop's High School. I now stand in his shoes it is true, but he was well-known as a man of most exceptional ability. I am glad to see that so much attention has been paid to games and pastimes, though an indifferent cricketer myself I am passionately fond of the game, though perhaps when people arrive at the time of life of the Rev. Mr. Horne and myself they may prefer the more sober game of golf. There is certainly no better game for boys than cricket. I may mention that I have had the advantage of adding a recruit to my own eleven. I only hope that when I am passed away from Bombay future Governors may find able recruits from this school."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MISS CALDECOTT.

Funeral of the late Miss Caldecott took place at the new cemetery, at Kirkee. It was a most imposing sight. The funeral cortege arrived at the cemetery at a-quarter to 9, the body being placed on the Gun Carriage coffin covered with white pall, covered in wreaths, and borne to the grave by Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Haslope, of Kirkee. She was buried near the grave of the late Honourable Mr. Melville. The funeral was a very large one. Amongst those present were General Nairne, Major-General and Mrs. Blundell, General Curteis, Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Webb, the Honourables Messrs. Shuttleworth, Little, Kirkham, and Mrs. Kirkham, Mrs. Mercer, and several others.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

This match took place this afternoon, between the Highland Light Infantry and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the result being an easy win for the Highland Regiment by four goals to one. The play throughout was an excellent one, the Highland Light Infantry being in its best form.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON CAPTAIN W. H. BEAN, A. M. S., on return from sick leave, will proceed to Bangalore for duty.

Officers desirous of attending the Rifle Association Meeting at Poonain November next are informed, that the General Officer Commanding District is empowered to grant temporary leave for a period sufficient to cover the time occupied in the journey to and from Poona as well as the period of the Rifle Meeting itself.

THE Khandalla Sanitarium will be opened for the reception of Convalescents from the 1st October, next.

Captain R. A. S. Bucle, Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed Commandant.

A SMALL-GAUGE light railway is about to be constructed along the coast from Sebastopol to Yalta. The new line will take to the shore after passing through Balaclava. The distance is about eighty miles, and there will be fourteen intermediate stations and six extra platforms. By summer tourists and those visitors who annually go to Yalta for the autumn "grape cure" the new line will be largely patronised in preference to the steamer transit. In spring and autumn this section of the southern coast of the Crimea is surpassingly lovely. The great Vorontzoff road which traverses, the hilly range beyond Balaclava is scarcely less interesting. The most agreeable and, indeed, the most enchanting feature of the highway route strikes the traveller on reaching the Baidar Pass, when the panorama of the vale of Yalta, with its summer palaces, picturesque chalets, rich vineyards, and gorgeous gardens suddenly breaks upon his view. The Vorontzoff road is a good macadamised chaussee built some years before the Crimean War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PRIVILEGE leave for one month from October 1 next has been granted to Mr. G. McCorkell, I.C.S., District Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, whose place will be taken by Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

THE Secretary of State has permitted Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., to return to duty within the period of his leave.

FURLOUGH for one year and eleven months has been granted to Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S, Assistant Collector, Thana.

ON relief by Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., Mr. H. W. J. Bagnel, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector at Poona.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, has been appointed Additional Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

THREE months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. W. H. Walker, Shipping Master, Bombay, whose place will be taken by his deputy, Mr. J. Klingelhoffer, Mr. F. Rodrigues, Acting as Deputy Shipping Master.

MR. E. G. GAHAGAN, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank to the Northern Division.

MR. W. B. REYNOLDS, District Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana Malwa Railway, has granted one year's furlough from December 1 next.

TIMELY notice has been given in the *Government Gazette* that all public offices will be closed from Monday December 23, 1895, to Wednesday, January 1, 1896, both days inclusive on account of the Christmas holidays.

MR. A. H. M. OSTREHAN, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpur District, is to act in a like capacity in the Upper Sind Frontier District, vice Mr. J. V. Cooke.

MR. F. C. JONES, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State two months' extension of extraordinary leave without pay.

MR. H. J. R. HEMMING has made a further representation to the Governor-in-Council regarding the Duarte case inquest. Mr. Hemming has been informed in reply thereto that "if he has any complaint to make of the failure of the Coroner to comply with the provisions of Act IV. of 1871 or of other misconduct on the part of the Coroner in the execution of his office, it is open to him, if so advised, to complain to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature."

H. H. THE AMIR has sent Rs. 12,000 and some clothing to Sher Zaman Khan, the Kotwal of Jellalabad city for delivery to Mulla Najam-ud-Din, *alias* Mulla Hada. This is the man who attempted to rouse the people of Bajaur against the British. The reasons for such a gift are variously stated to be that the Amir wants Mulla Hada to preach a *jehad* against the Kafirs in order to help General Ghulam Haider to get men; or else that it was merely an alms given to the Mulla in recognition of the safe arrival in England of Shahzada Nasrulla Jan.

THE first and second detachments of the 6th Kashmir Infantry returning from Gilgit were to leave Baramulla for Jammu on the 2nd and 6th September respectively. The first party of the 4th Kashmir Infantry is expected at Bandipur on the 10th September, and starts from Baramulla on the 14th. The Kashmir Sappers and Miners arrived at Srinagar from Gilgit on the 5th and were to leave for Jammu *via* Banhal on the 7th.

SOME cases of enteric still appear in Cawnpore. A short time ago two girls in the High School died from the disease, and during the past week there have been two more fatal cases among girls, though not in the school. It is strange that all the cases should have occurred in cantonments, the healthiest part of the station.

THE roof of a native school in Cawnpore city fell in on Saturday morning, burying 13 boys and a teacher. Two boys were killed, while another boy and a teacher were very badly injured. Fortunately the accident did not take place during class hours. As it was 25 boys were in the building at the moment, but of these eleven succeeded in rushing out of the room unharmed.

THE proprietor of a cottage at Murree, which last month was struck by lightning, the khansama being killed and three of the inmates being hurt by the same flash, informs a contemporary that on examination it was found to be caused through the carelessness of the Municipality in allowing the lightning conductor, which had fallen down from the old Murree Tower on Pindi Point, to lie upon the ground directed towards the cottage and much above it. Hence the electric current was brought down the ridge and across the roof, as can be proved by inspection by experienced people The authorities took action in the matter when it was brought to their notice, and had the conductor removed at once. The roof of the cottage is three parts corrugated iron, the rest is shingle.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 31st August 1895, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 85,617, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,08,466 other earnings (estimated) Rs. 9,000, making altogether Rs. 2,03,083 (includes K. G. F. Railway Rs. 2,867), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 238-14-9. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,90,056-14-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 226-4-2.

THE breaches on the Mu Valley line are repaired, and through traffic was resumed on the 7th. Block 3 Mergui Pearl Fisheries, was bought at public auction for Rs. 9,000 for the year against Rs. 11,000 at last sale. Blocks 1 and 2 were not sold.

A CASE has just been decided at Lucknow which it is to be hoped will be a warning to that most contemptible of beings, the sneak of the examination hall. Judgment has been delivered by the Additional Judical Commissioner of Oudh on the appeal by one Sheo Pershad, sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow to 14 months' rigorous imprisonment for having committed forgery at the Middle English Examination held at Lucknow in April 1893. Every candidate for Government employment where the pay exceeds Rs. 20 per mensem must produce a certificate of having passed this or some equivalent examination The facts proved were, that at the close of each day's examination the candidate's answer-books, after being packed and sealed by the Superintendent, were made over for despatch to the school clerk, who happened to to be an old friend of the accused. After the examination staff had left the building Sheo Pershad with the assistance of the clerk (who was pardoned and examined as an approver), opened the packet and inserted in the cover of his answerbook the answers written by some other candidate, giving the latter his in exchange. When the results were gazetted, Sheo Pershad was found to have passed, while one Abdul Ghani, one of the most promising pupils in the same class, had failed. A scrutiny of the answer-books shewed that in each day's examination an exchange of answers had been effected, and that Abdul Ghani's answers had on two occasions been exchanged with Sheo Pershad's. The fraud would never have been detected had not accused selected the same victim twice. The appellant's counsel endeavoured to argue that the facts, as sketched above, did not constitute the offence of forgery, but the learned Additional Judicial Commissioner, following certain decision of the Allahabad and Madras High Courts, and disagreeing with a ruling of the Calcutta High Court, found that the offence had been committed, and dismissed the appeal.

AT Piacenza a Sicilian priest preached last May expressing dissent from some of the dogmas of the Catholic Church, and defending Savonarola. The Bishop Carini warned him, with no effect, and has now excommunicated him, with the approbation of the Pope.

A CASE which throws some light on the mercantile usages of Rangoon was decided by the Judge of the Small Causes Court there the other day. The plaintiff in the case brought 3,000 bags of rice from the defendant in February, but in April the contract was cancelled. The plaintiff sought to treat this cancelment as a resale, on the ground that, according to the custom of the Rangoon rice market, such terms are synonymous, and on this cancelment he claimed Rs. 90 brokerage. The claim was resisted on the ground that the plaintiff was not broker but principal, and therefore could not claim brokerage. The Court held that though according to the usage of the Rangoon rice market brokerage is payable on contracts taken in the names of brokers acting for undisclosed principals, in this case the broker was the actual principal, and therefore could not claim brokerage.

HALF a century ago there was stationed at Secunderabad a young Irish priest, named Murphy. In 1846, when only thirty-one years of age, he was made Bishop. Shortly after that there was much trouble with the Goanese Christians, and because of a disturbance in which the Irish soldiers sacked a Goanese Chapel, Bishop Murphy was expelled by the Military authorities from the cantonment of Secunderabad, and took refuge in Hyderabad, under the protection of the Resident, General Fraser. In after years Bishop Murphy was transferred to the salubrious Colony of Tasmania, and became Archbishop of Hobart. He is now eighty years of age, and is the senior Bishop in the Roman Catholic Church, except the Pope himself who was consecrated in 1843, for these two prelates are the only Bishops now living who were nominated by Pope Gregory XVI. Preparations are being made for the celebration next year at Hobart of the Episcopal Jubilee of Archbishop Murphy.

AN Italian named Marie Barberi, who at New York cut the throat of her seducer, who had forsaken her, killing him on the spot, is to suffer death by electricity on the 26th ultimo. If the sentence is carried out it will be the first case of a woman being executed in this way. The prisoner was allowed to be visited by an aunt and a sister, on whom were found a small dagger and two knives, which were of course sequestered.

IT is seldom that a Russian Criminal Court pronounces a sentence of capital punishment, and in the majority of those infrequent instances a reprieve follows, and the culprit is sent either to the Siberian mines or to the penal island of Sakhalien, in the Sea of Japan. Some few months ago our Odessa Correspondent sent us an account of the capture of a notorious band of thirteen murderous freebooters in the district of Kubyn, and of the atrocious tortures to which they subjected their resisting victims. These miscreants were tried at Kubyn, and sentenced to be hanged. Five of them were subsequently respited, and their sentences commuted to life-long labour. One of the five died in prison. The capital sentence on the remaining eight has now been executed at the little district town of Kubyn. The gallows was erected on a small plateau situated in an elevated position on the side of a hill facing and towering above the town. Strange to say, the greatest difficulty was experienced by the authorities in finding an executioner. The official advertisements for a hangman published at Batoum, Tiflis, and Baku brought no response, but ultimately an executioner was found in the person of a sturdy blacksmith named Tchernikoff. When he produced the head-covers all the prisoners with one exception resisted, and more especially three powerful culprits. The executioner only succeeded in reducing them to something like passive submission by the relentless application of a heavy-thonged whip. The scene with seven of the men was horrible. Each one in his turn resisted to the utmost of his manacled ability, at the same time screaming muffled oaths through the face-cover.

IN Metz and its neibgbourhood the anniversaries of the great battles of twenty-five years ago are being celebrated, and there is a vast concourse of military veternas and others in the fortress. No less than 5,000 persons have visited the battlefields of Colombey, Mars-la-Tour, and Gravelotte during the past few days. In the village of Gravelotte *entrepreneur's* had erected many booths, and the scene was assuming the aspect of a big country fair, when the authorities intervened, and in the interests of a digninified celebration of great historical events prohibited the numerous merry-go-rounds, peep-shows, &c., which were driving a brisk trade. In order to prevent frontier complications, and to spare French susceptibilities, the German veterans visiting the battlefields have been forbidden to cross the frontier. The battlefield of Mars-la-Tour and a portion of that of Gravelotte will thus be excluded from German demonstrations. On the other hand, it is intended that the graves of the French combatants who were buried on Gorman soil shall be decorated with wreaths as well as those of the German dead, and this policy will be pursued whether the French choose to imitate it by decorating the graves of Germans or not.

A PARIS correspondent writes : "The inauguration of the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Canal at Kiel has been followed, after a sufficient lapse of time for Chauvinist opposition here to cool down, by an exchange of decorations between the German and the French Governments. This event comes in the nick of time to extenuate whatever might have proved offensive to French patriotism in the German celebrations around Metz. Admiral Menard, who commanded the French squadron at Kiel, gets the Crown of Prussia of the second class without the Star, a naval lieutenant receives the Crown of the third class, and an ensign the Red Eagle of the fourth class. In return the French Government has awarded to German naval officers the same number of ribbons of the Legion of Honour of the different classes. Admiral Knorr is made a Grand Officer; Admiral Tirpitz receives a Commandership, the Naval Attache in Paris, Captain Siegel, is made Officer. Such an exchange of courtesies between France and Germany has not taken place since 1867, and without unduly magnifying this event one may regard it as one of the many signs of the times. Since 1870, and only within recent years, a few French scientific men and artists have accepted German orders. Ten years ago probably no French officer would have accepted a German order, not merely through patriotism, but even more through fear of public opinion. The officers have, of course, been authorised, that is to say directed, to accept the proffered honours.

M. BARTHELEMY SAINT-HILAIRE entered his ninety-first year the other day. He was born (a Paris correspondent says) in 1805, in a private hospital in the upper end of the Faubourg St. Honore, lost father and mother in infancy, and was reared by his mother's sister. M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire from youth upwards has been a steady, unflinching Republican, but was the friend of many Royalists. On leaving school he earned a slender livelihood as a junior reporter in the Chamber of Deputies, and then obtained a post worth 200 francs a year as extra clerk in the Finance Ministry. It secured him a warm room in winter. As his tasks were light he still worked for the Press, studied Greek, fell in love with Aristotle, and lost an eye in studying his works. The Government, on Cousin's recommendation, printed Saint-Hilaire's translation of that author gratis. He left the Ministry after fourteen years' service, when he had risen to a salary of 80*l.* a year, to be elected a professor at the College de France, of which he was afterwards named Rector, but he was turned out in 1851 because he did not answer an invitation to dinner that Louis Napoleon sent him. He was guilty of the rudeness because it came to his knowledge that the Coup d'Etat was being prepared. This veteran is in good health, attends to his Senatorial duties, and would not be conscious of his great age were it not for the cloud that is coming over his second eye. He believes that no source of strength is equal to trained moral force and self-denying habits. They give moral health to his mind, the only stable basis for bodily health.

AT Safers (Graubunden), Madame Friedmann, wife of a professor at Milan, went out for a walk with her young daughter. As they did not return at night, a search was made, but in vain. Next morning the search was renewed, and after some time mother and daughter were found on a lonely spot, where they had passed the night, which was windy, but fortunately dry. The incident should be a warning to people unquainted with the mountains not to attempt long walks without a guide.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT VS. THE RANGERS.

No pleasanter conditions could have been wished for playing off the above game than those which prevailed yesterday afternoon, when the Welsh Regiment and the Rangers met to decide the first tie of the first round. The weather was fine and the Cooperage was in a splendid condition and the dry turf favouring a fast game. The Gymkhana executive had made excellent arrangements for the spectators, and a very large crowd assembled filling the enclosure and edging the other sides of the ground at least two-deep. The Welsh had secured for them a large number of admirers by their superior form last year, and before the start they were undoubtedly the favourites. The Rangers who were one and all well-known to the Bombay sporting public had among them two or three very good players, and therefore it was not considered safe to despise their chances. They were fortunate in securing for them the Cooperage goal to defend as the Visitors had to play against a very stiff head-wind, which blew with unabated vigour right throughout the first half. It was ten minutes past five o'clock when Mr. Cattell, the referee, whistled the start. The ball was then kicked into touch, and the Welsh forward assumed the aggressive. The Rangers opposed strenuously, and for the first ten minutes the game was pretty even, the ball being kept very nearly in the centre of the grounds. The leather was gradually carried into the Welsh half, where some very desperate scrimmages took place. The Rangers were lighter than their opponents, but Good, Fido, White, and Brewin claimed weight as heavy as any of the soldiers. Inch by inch the ball was forced to the Rangers' goal line, and a fierce struggle took place within a few yards of the posts. It looked as if the local team could not possibly be saved from the disaster, but they managed to relieve the pressure temporarily. The Welsh, however, were not to be denied. They picked up the leather very cleverly passed to one another. Though terribly pressed one of them succeeded in reaching the touch line, and drew first blood, for his side. The angle, however, was an awkward one, and the kick though accurate was so influenced by the current of wind that the ball did not pass between the posts. Immediately after the ball was again put into play the Welsh seriously threatened their opponent's stronghold. Try as they would the Rangers could not resist the onslaught of the active and heavy foe. It was now time for rest, and on the resumption of hostilities the Rangers were allowed a free kick. The Welsh made attack after attack upon the enemy's goal, and the Rangers had a heavy task to repulse them. At length after a series of very fierce scrimmages a try was secured but the posts' passage was missed. It was a fairly hard chance as the wind had just changed its direction. The local team pulled themselves together splendidly, and disputed every inch of ground with their opponents, whom victory seemed to have made more vigorous and keen. The play had become much more even now, and at one time it looked as if the Rangers were going to equalise matters. Some up and down play then took place, and Fido made a gallant attempt to break through opposition, but was overtaken and collared. The military team then set to with a will and playing with splendid combination drove the ball into the opponents' region. They were allowed a kick, but though very close to the posts it was badly missed. The defenders made a gallant stand and for several minutes gave not an inch of ground. The Welsh who showed wonderful staying powers returned to the assault and again and again got the ball in dangerous proximity with the touch line. The Rangers fought with the energy of despair, but just a few minutes before the cessation of hostilities amid frantic cheers a drop-kick goal was secured. It was a capital performance, and well deserved the cheers it received. Soon afterwards the game ended in a victory by ten points (one goal and two tries) to *nil*. The superiority of the winners was apparent in their combination and passing. They played a very hard game with wonderful tenacity. The Rangers showed some individual brilliancy and altogether played more than an average game but they had superior opponents to face. The following are the teams :—

WELSH REGT.		RANGERS.
Corp James	backs	P Cannell
Pte Smith	backs	T J Reed
Pte Emmanuel	backs	H C W Fido
Pte Foster	backs	G Kelly
Pte Richards	backs	C A Flower
Corp Mahoney	¾ backs	T Potts
Pte Watts	¾ backs	H Spencer
Lieut Cheyne	Forwards	J E P White
Col-Sergt Paish	Forwards	E Good
Pte Sullivan	Forwards	J W Manley
Pte Slaughan	Forwards	W Sell
Pte Williams	Forwards	H Peters
Pte Baldwin	Forwards	C Aldridge
Pte Riardon	Forwards	F Brewin
Pte Wilks	Forwards	J M Houston

Referee—S O Cattell, Middlesex Regt.

The losers of last Tuesday and the losers of last evening, viz., the Middlesex Regiment and the Rangers' Football Club will play a match on the Cooperage this afternoon. Play will be commence at 5 o'clock, punctually. Mr. H. M. Steuart will act as referee, while Messrs. G. F. Lund and T. E. Booth will perform the duties of linesmen.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismalia and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Barclay, Miss
Brown, Mr Geo
Howling, Mr Frank, R N
Hodges, Mrs
Hoskin, Mr Henry, R N
Kane, Capt R A
Macintyre, Capt D C F
McGowan, Mrs and child
Stabort, Capt W E
Wells, Mr Norman

FOR BRINDISI.

Ainsworth, Dr
Coschman, Mr M E
Forbes, Miss Violet
Ghose, Mr and Mrs, and two Misses
Gordon; Hon Mr Justice
Gulland, Mr H C
Levett, Capt Berkeley
Norris, Hon Justice
Petheram, Hon Sir Comer
Radcliffe, Capt C A
Visram, Mr

FOR ISMALIA : Mr R S MacArthur.

FOR ADEN.

Abraham, Mr S and daughter
Morewether, Lt J W B
Flannery, Sub-Condr, Mrs, and family

THE following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Peninsular, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, 21st September, 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Mrs M G Gerard, Mr and Mrs J L Pigot and infant, Mrs Arlet, 2 children and infant, Mrs Lord and 2 children, Mrs Barry, sons and 2 daughters, Mrs Highton and infant, Miss G E Farell, Mrs F W English and infant, Mrs F M English and infant, Mr Premlal, Mrs Marlow and child, Lt Stannard, Rev and Mrs Cokley and child, Mrs Sevenoaks, Capt and Mrs M A Suite and child, Rev J Rudisill, Mr James Thomson, Mr J F Fleet, Mr H M T Hart-Davies, I C S, Rev W Haigh Capt H F Churchill, Mr W Hamilton, Mr J W Cherry, Dr Quicke, Mr and Mrs F Hongoum and 2 children, Mr F J Corbett, Mr R Toad, Miss Kaye, Mr Connell, Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Stoneham and infant, Miss May K Whitton, Mr McDonald, and Mrs Mackintoch and child.

FOR BRINDISI : Mr R C Dyson, Mrs C P Hill, The Hon W Lee-Warner, I C S, C S I, and Mrs Lee-Warner and child.

Per s.s. Thames, Capt. A. Symons, 28th September, 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Mr S Jacob, Mr C J M Kennedy, Mr Cole Rev A P Seifer, Mr Beni Paishad, Dewan Mathradas and Mr W C Dawson.

FOR BRINDISI : Mr Pickard Cambridge.

FOR VENICE : Lady Westland.

Per s.s. Coromandel, Capt. W. L. Brown, 5th October 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Mr Weir, Mr F H Dunn Pattison, Capt Jacob. Mr F R Ebrooke, Mr Curry, Rev A A Williams, Mr A K Mahrot, and Mr M A Aziz.

Per s. s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 12th October, 1895.—

FOR ADEN : Mr T H Pruce.

Per s. s. Oriental, Capt. C. Gadd, 19th October, 1895.—

FOR LONDON : Mrs Watts, 2 children and infant, Miss M S Lawrie, Mrs A R Wilson, Miss Glendinning, Major and Mrs A C Bunny Mrs Sidney Smith and child, Mrs Leveson Gower and infant, and Mr Melver.

Per s.s. Caledonia, Capt. W. B. Andrews, 2nd November, 1895.—

FOR MARSEILLES : Mrs Rees and child, Miss FitzGibbon, Capt C Michal Innes, Mr and Mrs Mackinnon and two children, Rev H B Hyde, Capt C C Anderson, Condr G E Holland, and Mr M Laski.

LAST month the new tax on lucifer matches in Italy gave a net sum of £25,000. This is more than was expected.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please to insert the following observation suggested to me by the question recently raised by the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade in regard to the palliative measures he recommends for adoption by the University with a view to lessen the existing strain to which students' class is subjected. Mr. Justice Ranade seems to have founded the necessity of making the alterations he proposes in the present system on the high rate of mortality that is supposed to prevail amongst the products of our University. In the first place it is not proved that the death-rate amongst graduates is higher than general death-rate obtaining among communities from which the alumni of the University are drawn. The fact is that the death of a man of position, wealth or learning, or rank considerably attracts the public attention, while hundreds of the poor people die unnoticed. In the second place whether the supposed high death-rate prevails among candidates who compete for classes or amongst passes is a point in which not a word has been said; although many deplorable cases of young and bright graduates succumbing to premature death belong to the former category. The changes sought to be introduced merely go to the relief of the pass candidates who stand least in need of such safe-guards, while the class-men whose cases demand careful consideration are left completely unprovided for.

With due deference to the honourable proposer I beg to submit that the two propositions he has brought forward are to a certain extent incompatible with each other; for it is clear that one proposition seeks to give facilities to the students' class to pass examinations by instalments, passing in one subject or one group of subjects one year, in another group another year; while the other proposition by amalgamating the two examinations seeks to subject them to the "breaking strain," or at least to the "proof strain" by requiring them to acquire proficiency in a larger number of subjects than here tofore, unless the object be simply to get through the examination. It is thus evident that students who compete for classes will be subjected to a higher strain, if, instead of passing the Previous and Intermediate Examinations by instalments, they be required to pass them amalgamated into one examination. The remedy threatens to prove more fatal than the disease. This in part was the ground on which the old L. C. E. Examination was split into two. Candidates for the L.C.E. Examination had to pass in about fifteen papers and also to undergo three oral examinations. This was considered a great hardship. Besides at present P. E. has become the entrance examination for the Engineering and the B. Sc. course. It has also by consensus of public opinion been acknowledged to be essential for admission into the Grant Medical College. The changes introduced by the late Mr. Justice Telang cannot be said to have had a fair trial in so short a time. Frequent changes are bad; and the changes now proposed will go to lower the prestige of the University by lessening the quality of its products, while they will tend to increase the number of students unworthy of University distinctions. Ambitious youths, competing for classes will disdain to be satisfied with the seal of inferiority which would be stamped on them if they took advantage of the exemption of examination in the subjects in which they had once secured 45 or 50 marks and in which they could at any other time without much difficulty maintain their own ground. The fact is that the statistics produced by Mr. Justice Ranade deal with passes and not with passes as distinguished from class-men, while the remedy he suggests applies only to passes. Let Mr. Justice Ranade point out how many students failing to pass in their examination obtained 45 or 50 per cent. marks in one or more subjects one year and then failed the second year in the very same subject or subjects. That would be mathematical reasoning; otherwise we have figures marshalled from one point of view and inferences drawn and remedies suggested from quite a different point of view. In view of the reasons stated above, with due deference to Mr. Justice Ranade's views, I beg humbly to submit that the remedies he prescribes are retrograde and harmful. The era of supporting a proposition brought forward by a great man without going into the arguments on which he bases its necessity and desirability has, however, happily, been superseded by one of independent judgment and inquisitiveness in our deliberative assemblies, and, therefore, there is no danger that the members of the Senate, the intellectual focus of the Presidency will support the proposition, simply because it has emanated from so great an authority. If the pros and cons of the proposal be well-weighed, we cannot resist the conclusion that the scheme proposed is defective, unnecessary, and premature being based upon insufficient and erroneous data.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 11. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The main question that suggests itself from the controversy on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade at the last Senate meeting is whether a candidate for a University examination "is under any circumstances" to be exempted from being examined in subjects in which he had previously passed when appearing at the same examination and if so, under what special circumstances. To answer the first

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words on the above subject. The two educational institutions at Bandora belonging to the Archdiocese of Bombay, whether they take an unlimited or a limited number of boys or girls I do not mind much about that, but in justice and fair-play I can safely say that the teaching in the boys' school is only up to 5th Standard and after this many boys who have an inherent desire of studying further, at least till Matriculation, are debarred from attending colleges at Bombay, owing to the want of pecuniary means, and partly owing to inconvenience and distance. I care very little whether the boys go for Matriculation or not, but I can say without hesitation that there is really a serious want of Catholic schools for the vast bulk of population under the diocese of the Bishop of Damaun. It is better that there should be some education than that the people should be allowed to remain simple children of nature. I flatter myself with the hope that his Most Faithful Majesty the King or Portugal will be graciously plea sed to take instantaneous measures to establish schools for the spiritual and other secular instruction for Catholic youths in the districts of Salsette and Bassein. I as a lover of progress and zealous for the honor of Catholic youths, raise my voice once more without any prejudice to any body, that some time back there was that St. Thomas Aquinas' School in Bandora, of which I was the third boy to join it. The number of pupils rose over 500, but to-day it is no more to be seen. Why or how it became extinct is more than I can say. I would like to request that august body, *i. e.*, the Bombay East Indian Association, which takes much interest in the education of Catholic youths, to draw the attention of the Apostolic delegate to the want of schools in Salsette and Bassein, and if the King of Portugal fails to carry out his solemn promise, the next best thing for the Association to do is to try and re-establish the now defunct St. Thomas Aquinas School. I am glad to note that in the villages of Salsette the Association has succeeded in establishing primary schools, and they are doing well. I wonder whether the Bishop of Damaun renders any help to the Association or co-operates with them or seconds their praiseworthy efforts to raise the condition of the people, who, in my humble opinion, have sunk so low in the scale of civilization, owing to the neglect, and I fear, opposition on the part of the Padroado clergy, to promote or encourage education. The people who are yet ignorant cannot be made to take to education and learning, unless they are gently persuaded by their parish priest to taste the cup of knowledge. This they have never done, and I shall be pleased if I am surprised by a display of an activity on their part in the direction I have pointed out. I may here remark that though I fully endorse the good the Association is doing, I am strongly of opinion, that, as far as possible, their teachers should be Catholics, and I also suggest that they should try to coax the parish priests that they might induce their parishioners to send their children to school regularly. The Association is I know an influential body but its influence is mostly confined to educated section of the community, and if priests and they do not work in harmony, no much success can be expected. Once the ball is set rolling, *i.e.*, once the people are taught to value education the question of how to educate them will be solved. In fact they will then demand schools; none will be able to persuade them that education is not worth their troubles.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Sept. 12. MORIAVERCHA JAO.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your readers will attentively perrse the letter of your correspondent, "M. G.," they will see that it is an appeal not to their reason, but to their feeling and sentiments. I place before you and your readers certain facts, and ask you and them to weigh them in your minds and give your verdict accordingly. In Bombay, at Fort, the Archbishop of Bombay has a day school for girls; on the Esplanade, there is the St. Xavier's, containing a college, a high school, a seminary &c.; at Cavel, there is an excellent school for girls; at Girgaum connected with the chapel, you will find a similar institution, all conducted by the chaplain and conducted by half-a-dozen teachers; at Grant Road there is the Institution for Deaf-Mutes; at Byculla, Nesbit Lane, you come across St. Mary's College, containing a boarding and a day school; at Matharpacady, there is a school for the children, under the auspices of St. Isabel (Ladies) Association, supervised over by Mrs. Josephine Misquitta, who is assisted in her laudable work by Messrs. Francis Valadares and L. B. D'Abreo. It is hoped that Father D'Cruz, who takes great pains, in delivering fine sermons, will also have a school, connected with his parish. It seems he has deferred action in the matter owing to press of work at present. At Oomerkhary there is also a school, attached to the chapel. At Bandora, where the Archbishop has but one church, there are two excellent institutions, St. Stanislaus for boys, St. Joseph's Convent for girls. Enter into the heart of Salsette, you will find at Candolim—a parish under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Bombay—a school which fully meets the local wants. At Kurrachee, the Archbishop is equally thoughtful of the wants of his flock, and such is the case wherever he exercises his spiritual authority. At Bassein, the unfortunate land of my birth, the Archbishop of Bombay has not a church, or a chapel, and need I say we have no Catholic school. All these things have been done without the aid of the Bombay East Indian Association or the Crown of Portugal. Now let me turn our attention to the Diocese of Damaun. There is the church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacao, Dadar, famed for its wealth. Neither the Bishop nor the patron has founded or maintained a single school, &c. The school dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary belongs neither to the one nor to the other. St. John's School, though for reasons difficult to understand, is said to have founded itself in the Relatorio of the Diocese of Damaun, was founded by the late Dr. Antonio da Silva, a native resident of Mahim. At St. Michael's, the Padroado owns a school. At Bandora, when the Bishop of Damaun has a large parish (St. Andrew's), no school is to be found, which belongs to the patron. There are several unfortunate parishes all over Salsette, but they tell the same tale. At Bassein, there are over eight parishes, having large congregations, and I grieve to say that I cannot bear testimony to the zeal of the clergy. All the parish priests are Goanese, and if the eloquent "M. G." will point out to me institutions founded by the Patron or the Bishop he will add one item to my stock of information. I know that at Papdy, there is a school, but it belongs to the Bombay East Indian Association, which has no connection with the Padroado. The Municipal Portuguese school, the utility of which is so doubtful, belongs to the local Municipality. Your readers will observe that at Bombay, and nearer at Bombay, where the Archbishop of Bombay owns schools, the East Indian Catholics are better educated. At Dadar, where the important parish (N. S. da Vacao) stands, the advantages of higher education seem to have not been well recognised. Whereas, the comparatively small and insignificant, parishes of St. Assisuim and N. S. das Victorias, glory in two graduates, the vast congregation of Salvacao has, to the best of my knowledge, not a single graduate. Thus places further remarked from the influence of Catholic schools are less educated and more ignorant, and Bassein, poor Bassein, she has faithfully remained under the sweet yoke of the Padroado, and what is her condition today! I pause for a reply. The above facts speak for themselves, and if "M. G." will think over the matter well, he will not rush into print again. Rhetoric of which he has made a liberal use is singularly out of place in this discussion.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 11. A BASSEIN CATHOLIC.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company which is now in liquidation, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company in Apollo Street, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhagh, being in the chair.

The following liquidators report was submitted to the meeting.—

I beg to lay before the shareholders the audited accounts of the liquidation made up to 14th November 1894, showing the balance of Rs. 48,784-10-11 which I handed over to the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on that date. Although I took charge of the liquidation on the 13th July 1894, the accounts I now submit are from 1st July 1894, as the accounts before the date of liquidation could not be separated on the 14th of November last. I also gave charge of the whole property moveable and immoveable to the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as also the assets and liabilities of the company but as formal transference of the immoveable properties has not yet been made and as conveyances in respect thereof are being prepared, I will lay before you my final accounts when the same is done.

The above report was then adopted by the meeting. A vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. Govverdhandas Khatao the sole liquidator, the customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Holloway's Pills.—Hale Constitutions.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, these Pills will repair the misbief. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases af nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A patient writes: "Your Pills to be valued require only to be known. During many years I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding: There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardaeir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarvai, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monts, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hossein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. L. B. Hargrave, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Major H. D. Olivier, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

PROPOSED REVISION OF EXISTING RULES.

The Corporation proceeded to further consider Mr. Dharamsi's motion that a committee, having power to call for Municipal persons and papers, and to consult the Municipal solicitors, be appointed to revise the existing rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Corporation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in resuming the debate on the motion, remarked that although he agreed that they could frame more elaborate regulations yet the present rules worked admirably as far as the despatch of business was concerned. It was exceedingly difficult to frame rules which would be perfect and which would at all times meet every contingency. The rules of the Senate were drafted by an eminent Fellow of the University, Sir Raymond West, supported by many Judges of the High Court and barristers-at-law, but even those learned bye-laws were sometimes found difficult to work. Notwithstanding the rules which were framed by a most able man in the Senate they frequently were unable to get over difficulties, which arose in the course of debate. It was very easy to say to frame bye-laws, but it was extremely difficult to cast rules in such a way that they could stand the test of time and experience. Under present circumstances it was not desirable to hurry on with an experiment which was attended with great difficulties. It was a most difficult task to frame rules which would meet the requirements of every time. They worked smoothly and satisfactorily with the existing rules, and they should pause before making a change. He hoped that Mr. Dharamsi would see his way to withdraw the motion and wait for a more favourable occasion.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton said that from the remarks of Mr. Mehta himself it was clear that the rules were imperfect. Indeed as they stood they were neither very valuable or judicious. If there were defects in their rules, which Mr. Mehta said there were, they ought to amend them. He was, therefore, in favour of Mr. Dharamsi's motion.

Mr. Bomanji Master remarked that there were two things which required amendment. Sometimes they were befooled by Presidents. (Laughter.) There were rules of different Presidents which were quite inconsistent with each other. Once he himself was ruled out of order by Mr. Dharamsi for reasons known to Mr. Dharamsi himself. (Laughter.) The present President once said that he (the speaker) was in order, and subsequently he was told that he should give a notice of motion. (Laughter.) He thought that the different rulings of the different Presidents should be collected and printed, and the members should be presented with a copy of the same. There was another thing to which he wished to draw particular attention. It was in regard to the questions put to the Commissioner. Whatever the members asked, or said, it produced no effect on the Commissioner, who sat quiet like a mummy with his hands folded. (Laughter.) He as it were defied the members, and exhausted their patience, by keeping himself quiet He did not object to the Commissioner saying that he could not reply, on the spur of the moment, but he should tell them that he would consider the question, and give a reply on some other occasion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal said that as Mr. Bomanji Master had remarked there were different rulings by different Presidents; but that was because they depended upon the knowledge and worldly experience and legal acumen of the different Presidents. What they had to consider was whether their rules were workable or not. For the speedy despatch of business the rules were not bad at all. He considered that at this stage it was not desirable to proceed with the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Dharamsi, in replying on the debate, said that the very fact that Mr. Bomanji Master cited conflicting rulings of different Presidents was sufficient to prove the necessity of revising their rules. He simply advocated a revision of the rules of procedure as to the conducting of their business. Their rules were defective in certain respects. Why should they not amend the rules which were defective? Defects having been found out by experience it was their duty to revise them. The fact that their rules so far as they went were good was no reason, why the defects should not be amended. He did not see that their regulations were bad, but he did say that they were defective. If Sir Raymond West had failed to draw up proper rules for the Senate it might be because he was not an advocate, but with an advocate of the ability of Mr. Mehta they would not fail in this case.

Mr. Dharamsi motion was then put to the vote and carried by a majority.

DUST BINS NEAR PLACES OF WORSHIP.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him, Dr. Viegas moved "That the attention of the Acting Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the advisability, as far as possible, of not placing dust-bins near places of religious worship."

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal seconded and Dr. Ismael Janmahomed supported the motion.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said that while agreeing as to the advisability of removing the dust-bins from places of worship, he could not but remark that the dust-bins were not the sources of the diseases, which were ascribed to them. In former times they were in very bad condition, but at his own suggestion they were greatly improved in the time of Sir Charles Ollivant; and since then although an eye-sore they had been kept in perfectly harmless condition.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

THE DRAINAGE OF MAZAGON.

According to the notice of motion given by him, Mr. W. R. Hamilton moved "That in the opinion of the Corporation, it is advisable that the drainage of Mazagon, for which sanction is asked, should be carried out departmentally, and not by contract." In support of his motion, Mr. Hamilton said that in such matters contractors were likely to fail. If contractors made a mistake the Municipalities also suffered with the contractor. Besides if the business was carried on departmentally it would be cheaper than it was done by contractors. Departmental work was likely to be done much more efficiently and cheaply.

Mr. Fitzgibbon remarked that from personal experience he could say that the work of this kind done by contractors was cheaper than that done departmentally, and he saw no reason why contractors would fail in this instance.

The acting Commissioner said that if the work was done departmentally it would be much more costly.

Mr. Hamilton in reply said that it was true that the work done by contractors was cheaper, but considering that the estimates of the contractors were high and that the work done by them was unsatisfactory it was more costly. The contractors did not give fair rates. The contractor's gain was the Municipality's loss, and, therefore, it was advisable to do the work departmentally.

The motion was put to the vote but rejected by a large majority.

This finished the business before the meeting.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	2	59 p.m.	13	42
Teheran	12	1	44 p.m.	...	50
Suez	12	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 12th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	...	1
" Karachi	...	19	...	2
" Madras	...	02	...	2

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Ardath' Jolours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS RIDING ACCIDENT AT NAINI TAL.

PARTICULARS reach us from Naini Tal of a most serious accident that befell Captain Rundle, the D. A. A. G. for Artillery of the Bengal Army. It seems that on the afternoon of the 5th instant Captain Rundle was returning home from office with General Murray, and riding a valuable young Waler. The horse was thoroughly quiet and accustomed to the hills. At a very bad part of the road leading from the Ramsay Hospital to Government House, the horse accidentally got one of his legs into a narrow ditch, about 18 inches deep, on the hill side of the khud. In his struggles to clear himself he plunged across the narrow road and got one leg over the khud side, which at this particular spot is a most dangerous place, for it is directly over a sheer drop of some 15 feet, and then the hill side falls directly into a large masonry water course, which was built in the landslip year for carrying the water down to the Lake. The channel is about 4 feet deep and 4 feet to 6 feet wide, and in places nearly perpendicular. The horse in his efforts to right himself went oleau over the khud carrying Captain Rundle with him. The rider was thrown clear and pitched into some small bushes which broke his fall and saved him from falling into the water sluice, but the horse was precipitated headlong into the ditch and was shot down it for some 200 feet, receiving dreadful injuries from which he died almost at once. Captain Rundle's was the most miraculous escape a man could have, for the horse fell after him, and in turning over passed over his body, actually scraping him; yet he got off with a mere shaking.

It may be mentioned that the responsible authorities were in the act of replacing the palings along the khud side, but had taken the extraordinary step of uprooting all the fence for a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile before taking any steps to replace it by new palings, even in the most dangerous spots. For over a week it is asserted there have been no palings any where along this road except on the hill side, where those taken from the khud side have been recently erected to keep animals from grazing on the hill. There are only one or two places on this road where there is any danger of a fatal accident, and by extraordinary bad luck Captain Rundle was thrown over at the very worst spot on the whole road. Had there been the slightest protection the accident might have been avoided as the horse had one foot in the place where formerly an upright pillar had been standing.

The horse in question was a valuable first charger and perfectly mannered. Captain Rundle has, we hear, already had to shoot a valuable Waler pony this year at Naini Tal from the results of an accident, so he seems to have struck a vien of bad luck. In the present case, however, he must count himself fortunate to have escaped with his life.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET SEASON.

ALREADY there are signs that the opening of the cricket season is not far distant, and clubs are busily employed with their annual meetings and in recruiting new members. Apart from club matches and interprovincial matches, there will be the usual programme of intercolonial events, and possibly a team will be sent to New Zealand, while in March the ninth Australian Eleven will sail for England. It is a matter of regret that our position in the intercolonial matches is not a more prominent one. Are we never to take the lead from Victoria again? New South Wales managed to show in front by one match in 1889, but fell away immediately afterwards; and now Victoria has a lead of six. In fact, since 1889 this colony has won only three matches; while last season Victoria, despite the hard times not only beat us in both matches, but added insult to injury by winning the premiership of the colonies. South Australia has only been playing us since the beginning of 1890, and yet we are only one match to the good. Of the three matches against Queensland, New South Wales has won two, but Queensland cannot yet count as a first-class cricketing colony. Undoubtedly the clubs and grounds require first-class ground bowlers to bring about any decisive improvement, and their services cannot be obtained without the liberal expenditure of money. Even with that improvement, however, the system of practice requires reforming. When the men go to the nets there are generally no balls on the stumps, the bowlers overrun the mark or bowl from outside the crease, and when a stump is knocked down it is replaced in a very upbazard fashion, making the wicket too wide or too narrow. In fact, the whole of the practice system lacks method, while the amateur bowlers, being under no control, give up bowling as soon as they think fit, or perhaps do not bowl at all. As a colony, our most urgent need is a first-class fast bowler, and if one should turn up he can reckon on being accepted without any questions being asked. Looking back on the system adopted by Stoddart's team, it is probable that the fast bowler of the future will be a dry-wicket man, a theory which may be worked out from the following reasoning:—When the Australians were in on a muddy, drying wicket in Sydney, Stoddart took his fast bowler off, and worked the oracle successfully with Peel and Briggs; while in Melbourne, on a wicket as hard as flint, it was the fast man Richardson who did the execution. At present Jones, of Adelaide, is the only really fast bowler of any repute in Australia; but he has not enough command over the ball, and what is more, he is not available for service in New South Wales.

The establishment of inter-provincial matches has undoubtedly been a most successful move, because every season it brings the pick of the country players under the eyes of the selection committee in Sydney, and in this way players like Howell and M'Kibbin were brought to the front. Certainly Howell had been known previously in Sydney, but it was when he came back here with the Western Districts team last November and made 52 not out in half an hour against the metropolis that he was first looked upon as a promising, although rather rough, batsman. M'Kibbin too, despite his failure against the Englishmen a Melbourne in March, is a bowler who will yet be recognised as one of the mainstays of the colony. Apart from the merit of individual players, this system of bringing in the country players is a just one, and it does away with the idea which at one time prevailed that metropolitan players were not too pleased to see country players brought into the big matches.

Not much can be said at the present stage of the visit of the next Australian Eleven to England, although it is to be regretted that owing to the fact that no invitation has been received from the Marylebone Club the trustees of the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Melbourne Cricket Club, who would have otherwise conducted the tour, have withdrawn from the affair. If an invitation should still come in reasonable time, the two bodies mentioned would again go into the question of managing the tour, but should they withdraw entirely it will still go as a commonwealth, and the team will certainly be chosen from the following:—Turner, Iredale, Gregory, M'Kibbin, Bannerman, H. Trott, A. E. Trott, Johns, Graham, Giffen, Lyons, Hill, Darling, and Eady of Tasmania. In March last the hon. secretary of the Australasian Cricket Council wrote to Mr. H. F. Perkins, secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, for the purpose of sounding the English cricket authorities on the advisablity of sending a team to England, and also asking if the Englishmen would play five test matches. Our recent cables, which may be taken as a reply to that letter, show that our men would be welcomed, but that not more than three test matches would be played, and the cables give the significant explanation that this limitation is due to the interest which is being taken in county cricket.—*Sydney Mail.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11.

10 p.m. ... 78·2

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

6 a.m. ... 76·7
10 a.m. ... 81·2
2 p.m. ... 82·2
6 p.m. ... 83·0

THERE seems to be no end to the number of new rifles. The Spanish have lately secured one which their military authorities consider superior to that of any other European Power, and the French War Office has one under consideration which, so far as can at present be ascertained, is an excellent weapon. The Spanish rifle is of the mitrailleuse type, and has a range of from 880 to 2,200 yards. It will fire up to twenty or thirty shots a minute, and has a self-cocking action, thus being ready for firing again immediately after every shot. Moreover, the rifle is very cheap, for it can be produced, it is said, for about £3. The weapon cannot be fired unawares, an accidental discharge being rendered impossible by a clever arrangement of the trigger. Other advantages are that the weapon has no recoil and the powder is completely burnt out. It also weighs less than the regulation rifle of other nations. The other rifle alluded to has the very novel feature of being loaded automatically beneath what in other weapons is called the breech, so as to enable the user to maintain a continuous fire, that is, of course, as long as there are any cartridges left in his pouch. It is the invention of an Englishman, who has been a resident in Paris for a considerable period.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP CATTERTHUN.

DETAILS BY A SURVIVOR.

"GOOD-BYE! Good-bye! A happy voyage!" shouted a crowd of well-dressed people on the E. and A. Wharf on the afternoon of the 7th ult. as the stately steamer Catterthun sped on her voyage to China. Within 10 hours of the time those words were uttered the noble steamship Catterthun, belonging to the Eastern and Australasian Steamship Company, was lying many fathoms deep off the coast! She traded to China, and was a vessel of 2,000 tons burthen, and left Sydney on Wednesday afternoon with nearly 80 souls on board, including five European passengers. The day was boisterous, the night wild, and the ocean's roar on the Bondi beach was heard miles distant. On the North Head the sea revelled in its irresistible strength. The Catterthun kept on her course, rollicking along with a grand wind behind her, and the big sea running after her as if it would poop her if it could catch her up. As night wore on wind and sea increased, but the pent-up waters over head could hold no longer and fell in blinding sheets. The land was obscured, but the ship was doing beautifully, and was making her 11 to 12 knots. Port Stephens is distant from Sydney Heads 80 miles, another 20 miles brought her upon the scene of destruction.

The following is a complete list of the passengers who left Sydney in the Catterthun:—Mr. T. C. Crane, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Mathias (wife of Captain Mathias, of steamer Cam, which is at present trading in China), Mr. Richard Fraser, Mrs. Loring, Miss Loring, Captain Fawkes, and 15 Chinese in the steerage. Mrs. Mathias is a sister to Mrs. P. E. Quinn, wife of Mr. P. E. Quinn, journalist, and a niece of the Hon. D. O'Connor, M. L. C.

The following is a list of the officers:—Commander, Captain Neil Shannon; W. Digby Pinney, (chief officer), age 30 years, native of Kent; A. W. Lanfear (second officer), age 58 years, native of Berkshire; H. Leffler (third officer), age 32 years, native of Hull; J. Harper (chief engineer), age 27 years, native of Scotland; J. W. Adams (third engineer), age 25 years, native of Victoria; A. Wolstenholme (fourth engineer), age 23 years, native of Sydney; Fred. Wilson (second engineer), age 27 years, native of London; Dr. R. H. Anderson, (surgeon, age 24 years, native of Victoria; Richard Manning (chief steward), age 43 years, native of London, and an old officer of the company. The crew comprised 28 Chinese, 17 men from Aden, two men from Singapore, and one Fijian.

The following is the list of the passengers drowned:—Mr. R. Fraser; Mr. Smith; Mrs. Mathias; Mrs. Loring; Miss Loring; Neil Shannon (master), age 42 years, native of Liverpool; W. P. Pinney (chief officer), age 30 years, native of Kent; Harold Leffler (third officer), age 32 years, native of Hull; R. H. Anderson (surgeon), age 24 years, native of Victoria; J. H. Harper (chief engineer), age 27 years, native of Scotland; F. Wilson (second engineer), age 27 years, native of Sunderland; J. W. Adams (third engineer), age 25 years, native of Victoria; A. Wolstenholme (fourth engineer), age 23 years, native of Sydney; R. Manning (chief steward), age 43, native of London; and 41 Chinese and Lascars.

The vessel struck at 2-25 a.m., on a sunken rock 1¼ mile south-east from the Big Rock. She struck twice, then passed over, and sank in 20 minutes. Three boats were launched, and two immediately sank with all hands, 20 in one boat and 22 in the other. The second mate's boat floated. Captain Fawkes, one of the survivors, was washed off the bridge. Dr. Copeman and Mr. Crane were washed off the deck. All were picked up by the second mate's boat. Mr. Crane was drawn down by the sinking ship, and came to the surface, and swam to the boat and was rescued. The boat stood by till daylight, and then shaped a course northward. When off Elizabeth Head they sighted the fishing-boat Olga, which brought them on to this port. At about noon the tug Marion Mayfield went to Seal Rocks immediately on the news arriving, and returned at 6 p. m., after a fruitless journey. There was no sign of wreckage.

Mr. Charles Crane, one of the survivors of the s.s. Catterthun, states that they cleared Sydney Heads at 5-30, then blowing a south-west gale, with high broken sea and with occasional hard rain-squalls. A good deal of water was shipped. The Nobbys were abeam at 10-45; passed Port Stephens at 12-30, and all went well until 2-25 a.m., when we were aroused by a terrible shock, the ship having struck. Captain Fawkes, Mrs. Mathias, and myself went into the saloon and found all quiet, when Captain Fawkes said there was no doubt that it was only an extra heavy sea which had struck the ship, and some of the passengers had again retired to their cabins when the chief steward aroused us with orders from the captain to go on deck at once. They found the ship with a heavy list to starboard, and apparently sinking fast. Heavy seas were breaking over her. The engines were still going ahead, and the officers and crew had succeeded in getting the boats swung out and were trying to lower them, but owing to the heavy seas breaking on board the boats were driven inboard again. The port lifeboat was smashed to pieces, and the next sea carried away the starboard cutter, which was being launched, also sweeping the captain, chief officer, second officer, and Captain Fawkes off the bridge. The starboard lifeboat was then successfully launched, and a few seconds later the ship gave a sudden lurch and went down, the native crew in the lifeboat picking up all the survivors. Captain Fawkes states that after the chief steward called all hands on deck he made his way to the bridge to see what could be done, and there he found the captain and chief officers. Seeing a small table lashed to the side of the bridge, he endeavoured to cut it adrift, and had just done so when a heavy sea broke over the bridge and swept all hands overboard, where he managed to seize some wreckage and cling to it until he was picked up by the lifeboat, he being the last of the Europeans to be saved.

DR. COPEMAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK.

Dr. Copeman was on his way back to England, intending to travel via China, Japan, and Vancouver, when the wreck occurred. He arrived in Sydney from New Zealand the day before the Catterthun sailed. Dr. Copeman related his narrative to our reporter thus: "The Catterthun left the wharf at 4-40, and cleared the Heads at 5-30. It was frightfully rough outside; there was a great sea following the vessel, and the deck was all awash. The sea being so exceedingly rough, none of the ladies appeared at dinner. Mr. Pinney, the chief officer, came off his watch at 8 o'clock. Then Mr. Crane, Dr. Anderson, and I went into the chief officer's cabin for a chat. Strangely enough, we discussed the wreck of the Wairarapa. I said that from what I had heard from the skippers of well-known boats it seemed that any man having presence of mind certainly ought to have been saved when the wreck of the Wairarapa occurred, because instead of doing something they kept together like a lot of sheep, and many of them were swept away. Mr. Pinney had previously said, "I think we shall have a very jolly voyage." Having regard to the condition of the sea and the fact that my cabin, which was amidships, had already been washed out by the sea, I observed, with the others, that "It is not very nice now." Mr. Pinney rejoined, "As soon as we get past the Seal Rocks, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, it will be as right as anything." The seas smashed on board every now and then, making a tremendous roar. Suddenly there was a great crash, then a tearing noise, and then another crash like the first. There was no vibration. I was lying upon a spring mattress. I jumped up, having only my pyjamas on, and found that the sea was coming along from astern towards my cabin. In the early morning as I was going into my cabin the chief officer opened the door of his, which was opposite, and called out "Boy." I said, "Pinney, for God's sake come up; we have struck a rock." The chief officer, who was evidently still half asleep, said "Nonsense, old man; it is simply the engines that have stopped for a minute." I said, "the engines have not stopped a minute. They have just told me that we have struck a rock." That very moment the third officer came down from the bridge and said, "Mr. Pinney, the captain wants you on the bridge at once; we have touched the Seal Rock." I immediately rushed on the bridge again, going up the port side companion ladder. We did not see what was going on on the starboard side, they were busy on the port side getting the boats swung out. The ship had already got a strong list to the starboard. The bows of the port lifeboat kept swinging in again as fast as they swung them out. I suppose the cause of this was that they could not get the guy. Being an able-bodied chap, and thinging it was my duty to assist, I commenced to shove, too. But the captain shrieked out from the bridge, "Hero Copeman, come up here; come away from that." So I went up. He said, "Look here, you must not do that, you will get killed; stop up here a bit." Then the skipper went to the engineer's telegraph. I don't know what signals were given, but I heard the bells ringing below, and I took it that he was directing the engineers to come up. All this time the engines were at work and the vessel making headway. I was very glad to see the lighthouse, which appeared to me to be only half a mile distant, but only the white light was visible, certainly no green light. I have been told that we ought to have seen a green light, but I saw no green light. After operating the engine-room telegraph the skipper ran down the steps to the lower bridge. Not liking to be left up there alone, I went down with him, and found that they were still trying to get the port lifeboat swung out. I had not put my coat on—I had taken care not to do so, and only put it over my shoulders—so I commenced shoving again. The skipper caught hold of me again, and said "Come here, you will get hurt," and pulled me into the chartroom. All this time there was hardly a sound of any sort—there was no screaming—only the jabbering of the crew. The skipper was as cool as it was possible for any man to be. When I was taken into the chartroom the chief officer came there and, with the captain, he looked at the chart on the table. Mr. Pinney (pointing to a little indentation on the chart, which seemed to represent a bay), said, "Look here, Sir, don't you think we can run her in there?" The skipper said "Yes, certainly," and immediately ran up to the bridge and altered the course of the vessel. To illustrate how cool the skipper was, I may mention that when I was on the upper bridge I said, "Captain, we are going down, aren't we?" His answer was, Good gracious, no; we are as right as anything." I said, "But captain, look at the water, it's almost up to the gunwale." The skipper replied, "My dear chap, it has been like that nearly all night." The captain's object was to reassure me, but I felt absolutely certain that the vessel was going down. The last I saw of the skipper was when he left the chartroom to go up on deck. I think the chief officer went up with him. Turning on the steps as he was ascending them, the captain called out to the third officer (Mr. Leffler) to go and see after the passengers at once. The captain was on the steps going up the bridge when a great sea came and washed the port lifeboat clean away. That was the boat I had reckoned upon going in. That occurred, I should think, about 13 minutes from the time the vessel struck. The crew had been engaged for about nine minutes in trying to launch the lifeboat. I tried to tie my lifebelt on, but I did not understand anything about fixing the shoulder straps, so the belt, being much too large for me, slipped down. I threw off my coat, and finding an old hat, which I hear belonged to the skipper, I seized it and immediately rushed out of the chartroom and towards the starboard side of the ship. The ship had a very heavy list to starboard. Seeing the starboard cutter with men therein, I made a tremendous leap and landed on the gunwale on my stomach. I crawled into the boat, the seats of which were covered with oars. She was full of people, consisting of the crew, excepting an officer—whether he was an engineer or not I cannot say. I scrambled into the boat and stood on the oars. I took hold of the span—the chain connecting the two davits—and I then noticed that the officer, who was in the bows, was looking up to the bridge apparently awaiting orders. The boat was wabbling from side to side, and to prevent myself from falling out I took hold of the span. I said, "Go on, lower away," and the words had hardly left my lips before a great sea came clean over the ship from the port side, and the cutter went crash bang away from under me. Everybody on board was taken away except a Chinaman and myself. We were left clinging to the span. It was indeed an exciting moment. I thought that my last moment had come. I don't suppose that a foot of the lower bridge was now above water. Just in front of me was the starboard lifeboat, apparently successfully launched. Seeing that it was my only hope, I dropped myself into the sea. As luck would have it, I was driven straight on to the boat and held on to the stern sheets. There were a couple of Chinamen hanging on to the boat as well as myself. I think they must have been two of the crew of the starboard cutter, which had been swept away. The people in the boat began hauling the two Chinamen in and I called out to them to haul me in. The lifeboat being very high out of the water I could not possibly raise myself into it. Fortunately my foot struck a pin on which the rudder should rest, and, making a desperate effort, I managed to get across the gunwale of the boat and was pulled into the boat. I should explain that the Chinese passengers were in the forecabin of the steamer. All the rest of the passengers except myself were in the saloon, which was clean away from the alley-way and over the screw. I never saw one of the first saloon passengers come upon the bridge, except Captain Fawkes. He arrived on the bridge after the sweeping away of the port lifeboat. The port side was the only place where there was a companion ladder. I had hardly got hauled into the lifeboat before it seemed to drop rapidly astern. That was evidently due to the fact that the ship was still going on, although you could only just between the intervals of the waves distinguish the bridge-deck above water. I do not know what happened to the port cutter. The starboard cutter was dashed away by a sea that came over the ship from the port side. I believe that the same sea washed off the captain, the chief officer, the second officer, and Captain Fawkes. As soon as the ships in the lifeboat took the oars they rowed hard towards the ship again, with a view of picking up more people. We had 26 aboard altogether, about 12 of whom were picked up after I was pulled into the boat. The men had hardly started rowing when we saw the ship go down. We heard no screams even then. Everybody hollooed out, but we heard no screams. There were simply a few answering cries from different directions—people who were presumably either in the water or on wreckage. We picked up some Asiatics, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards an Englishman. We got pretty close in to the shore, and the quartermaster said they were going to try to land on the beach, whereupon Captain Fawkes got up and looked around, and said, "You must not think of it. If you don't get dashed to pieces in the breakers, you will get smothered in the sand." The quartermaster said, "Chinamen very tired, no eatee, want to get land click (quick)." Captain Fawkes said, "Look here, I know that point well; you get round there, and that is Cape Hawke." And in that way he persuaded them to go on. On rounding a point which was nearer than the one which had just been indicated we saw a little cutter lying at anchor. Suddenly we forgot all about being cold, and an enthusiastic cheer went up. When we got alongside the cutter we found that she was a fishing-boat called the Olga, owned by a Greek. The chap was awfully good. He took all of us aboard, putting the Europeans into his little cabin aft. He brought out clothing, which Mr. Crane and myself put on quickly. Then he bundled us into the two bunks. The skipper brought us biscuits and water, the only provisions he had on board; and soon there was a busy scene of munching going on. It was now 9 o'clock in the morning. The cutter was lying in a little inlet just round Charlotte Head. We have been informed since that if the cutter had not been there and we had landed it was highly improbable that we should have found any track through the bush, and even if we had found any track we would have had to travel such a distance on barefeet that most of us must have become exhausted on the way. We landed exactly at noon, having reached the bay just an hour earlier.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Just

SOME SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"THE WOMAN AT HOME."

MRS. ANNE S. SWAN'S magazine, "The Woman at Home" opens with a paper on the Girlhood of Queen Victoria, which gathers together from public and private sources many pleasing anecdotes of the Queen's early life. They are illustrated by numerous portraits, facsimiles, and views of buildings and localities referred to in the text. Though complete in itself, the article forms one of the popular series of papers on the life of the Queen which are, we observe, to be continued in the new volume which will commence in October. Not altogether so agreeable a flavour prevades Mrs. Lynn Linton's paper on George Eliot. Mrs. Lynn Linton's first meeting with the lady who was destined to be afterwards so famous as a novelist took place at one of the famous evening gatherings in the house of Mr. John Chapman, the publisher. She confesses to a certain lack of sympathy with this "celebrated person."

GEORGE ELIOT THROUGH MRS. LYNN LINTON'S SPECTACLES.

"She was essentially under bred and provincial; and I, in the swaddling-clothes of early education and prepossession as I was, saw more of the provincial than the genius, and was repelled by the unformed manner rather than attracted by the learning. She held her hands and arms kangaroo fashion; was badly dressed; had an unwashed unbrushed, unkept look altogether; and she assumed a tone of superiority over me which I was not then aware was warranted by her undoubted leadership. From first to last she put up my mental bristles, so that I rejected then and there what might have become a closer acquaintance had I not been so blind, and so much influenced by her want of conventional graces." Thenceforth the writer saw little of Marion Evans until after what she calls "her flight with George Lewes."

THE AUTHOR OF "ADAM BEDE" AT HOME.

When they returned home, I called on them by their joint request. They were in lodgings in St. John's-wood, and the aureole of their new love was around them. There was none of the pretence of a sanctioned union which came afterwards—none of the somewhat pretentious assumption of superior morality which was born of her success. She was frank, genial, natural, and brimful of happiness. The consciousness that she had finally made her choice and cast the die which determined her fate, gave her a nobility of expression and a grandeur of bearing which she had not had when I first knew her. Then my heart warmed to her with mingled love and admiration and I paid her the homage she deserved. I felt her superiority, and acknowledged it with enthusiasm. Had she always remained on that level, she would have been the grandest woman of this or any age. But success and adulation spoilt her, and destroyed all simplicity, all sincerity of character. She grew to be artificial, posee, pretentious, unreal. She lived an unreal life all through, both mentally and socially; and in her endeavour to harmonise two irreconcilables—to be at once conventional and insurgent—the upholder of the sanctity of marriage while living as the wife of a married man—the self-reliant law-breaker and the eager postulant for the recognition granted only to the convenanted—she lost every trace of that finer freedom and whole-heartedness which had been so remarkable in the biginning of her connection with Lewes. According to Mrs. Lynn Linton, George Eliot added to her other failings the temperament of

A SHREW.

With all her studied restraint of manner, George Eliot had a large amount of what the French call temperament. As a lover she was both jealous and exacting, and the "farfollone amoroso" whom she had captured was brought pretty tantly to his bearings. If even he went so far as Birmingham to lecture, he had to return home that night—as she quite gravely said to a lady in my presence: "I should not think of allowing George to stay away a night from me." The late Mr. G. H. Lewes would, we fancy, have been not less puzzled than surprised at finding himself referred to as a "farfallone amoroso;" but surely, if this writer's memory is not at fault, Mrs. Lewes's remark must have been a mere piece of playful exaggeration. There is in the article a good deal more in the same acidulated vein. A special feature in the number is the three-cornered discussion on "The Wife's Private Purse," a subject which we learn is much exercising the minds of Mrs. Swan's lady readers at this time. Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Mrs. Haweis, and the Editor discuss this weighty theme from many points of view, and all seem to be agreed that wives have a just claim to a little more freedom and independence in this regard than the average husband is apt to accord to them. As Mrs. Swan puts it—

THE WIFE'S POCKET-MONEY.

"Even between the very happiest couples there sometimes arises in the wife's mind a little feeling of rebellion against the absolute dependence of her position, and she very often feels that her pecuniary standing is rather unstable. I have heard many happy wives say this very thing; and what appears to be required is that the wife should have something of her own, given to her freely by her husband, for her own use and benefit, but absolutely apart from other moneys, so that she may spend it as she chooses. In nine cases out of ten it will go for the family good, in little gifts or birthday surprises, so dear to the heart of the womanly and motherly woman whose heart is in her home. In the tenth case it may probably go to the relief of someone in distress, or to help a relative of her own, who has somehow missed her way, and for whose special benefit she would not have liked to ask money from her husband. He need not much mind where it goes so long as she has the joy of its possession and spending. All women like to spend money; I believe them to be more reckless, perhaps, in laying it out than men.

"THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE."

"The Pall Mall Magazine" is as usual, massive and full of good pictures, which, we are glad to say, are not all process blocks. Mrs. Bancroft, who is now away in the Engadine, has sent from that pleasant holiday resort the following pretty

LINES ON AN EDELWEISSMUFF.
(Exhibited at a Flower Show in the Engadine.)

Our sister blossoms are so gay and bright,
Whilst our poor faces, modest, meek, and white,
Have faintest hope to win from you a smile,
Yet give us welcome for a little while;
Our home is cheerless, icy is our bed,
And where we live, poor mortals rarely tread;
We seldom see, or feel, the sun's warm glow,
And rest near shrouds of everlasting snow.
We're nursed by tempest, rocked by wind and storm.
No tender care to screen or keep us warm;
Still we are nearer to the world above,
So e'en must ask the angels for their love.
We whisper comfort our snowy peaks,
And mean so much, altho' we cannot speak.
Our looks are cold, but do not let us part,
Give us your hands, and wear us near your heart.

Mr. Alfred T. Story contributes a delightful paper on the "Duke's Country"—that is, the district of Wharfedale, which belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and has for its central point of interest the ruins of Bolton Abbey. It is accompanied by some beautiful illustrations, after water-colour drawings by Mr. Bernard Evans. An interesting paper on "The Compaign of Trafalgar" bears the signature of Mr. W. O'Conner Morris, who agrees with Captain Mahan in his recent remarkable work on supremacy on the high seas in thinking that after admitting all that is to be said on the other side, Napoleon had many chances in his favour, and that his scheme for landing an army on our shores came nearer to success than is suspected. With these are stories by Mr. W. H. Mallock, Mr. W. L. Alden, Miss S. J. Duncan, Mr. E. W. Hornung, and E. M. Hewett, besides the monthly article of gossip sixned by Mr. Zangwill, who exhibits his characteristic love of paradox in the proposition that "the most that swimming can do for you is to enable you to save yourself in circumstances where you would very probably be saved by somebody else." It was certainly not so in the case of the most terrible shipwreck of modern times—the foundering after a collision in the Thames of the Princess Alice with nine hundred passengers aboard, of whom the fortunate few who saved their lives by the simple act of swimming ashore had certainly little other chance of rescue beyond what was due to their own exertions.

"THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED."

A notable article in the new number of "The English Illustrated" is Mr. Pask's study of the Essex peasantry. It is a pity, however, that it is not more definitely localised, though no doubt the hard conditions of agricultural life in these times are pretty general in Essex and indeed elsewhere, not excepting foreign countries, where those favourite quack restoratives, protection and bounties, are in the fullest operation. The final illustration, entitled "An Essex Landscape," will, we fear, tend to foster the popular but erroneous belief that Essex is generally a flat and monotonous country—a description which really applies to little more than the marshes on the northern banks of the lower reaches of the Thames. Mr. Ganthony's narrative of his trip with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and their party in Sir Donald Currie's Tantallon Castle comes necessarily a little late in the day, but it furnishes some details beyond what the newspaper correspondents have given us, and is altogether interesting reading. The leading story "Sadhu the Dacoit," by Mr. Fitzroy Dixon, is remarkable as a sort of surfeit of tremendous incidents. In his historical tale entitled "From the Memoir of a Minister of France," Mr. Stanley J. Weyman returns to his favourite field; French Court history in the seventeenth century. With these are various other contributions by Miss Katharine Tynan, Mrs. Lilian Couch, Mr. Daxrell Treiawn, Mr. Grant Allen, Mr. Percy A. Hurd, Margret Watson, and other writers not unknown to fame.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indiana. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skin. Each As. 6 only of MADON, SONS & Co.,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ikbal, 3,502 tons, Captain A Delargy, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Red Cross, 1,832 tons, Captain H D Corney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (21st August), with a cargo of 101,145 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consiged to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain E W Peck, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Rodick, Mr Sayed Ally, Mr Hajee Ebrahim and 70 deck.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Muke Maru, 2,054 tons, Captain H J Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama (8th August) via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain C R Kendall, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 105 cases opium, 129 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr Hassan-el Brahim, Mr. Abdool Mishim Amoy and brother, Mr Ebrahim Mikause, Mr and Mrs T Ismail and two children, Mr H Hoskin, Mr F Dowby, Mr S H Mahomed Sultan and son, Mr Faizulla Abdool Rahim, Mr Cistones, Mr Subbatchun, and 56 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Clyde	4099	Weighall	Aden	13-9	P & O S N Co
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
N	Goa	1232	Simpson	Zanzibar	13-9	

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	543		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	533		Not fixed		Do.
Mahanadi	1192	Adam	Not fixed		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	3047	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
2	Brittania	1991	Hillcock	Liverpool	14-9	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barboro
5	Formosa	2615	Bishop	China	14-9	P & O S N Co
7	Kaiser-i-Hind		Seymour	China	19-9	P & O S N Co
8	M. Bacquehem	3740	Griesogno	China	21-9	A Lloyds
9	Dwarka	790	Tice	Karachi	14-9	M M & Co
12	Kirby Hall	1688	Brown	Not fixed	14-9	E Bates & Co
14	Ikbal	3503	Dealrgy	Antwerp	14-9	E Bates & Co
15	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	170		Kurpatrio	Kurrachi	14-9 M Maritus

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

Grosnover (Bq)	630	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Slidick
Naderi	1878	Macalistar	Red Sea Ports	14-9	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Muke Maru (s)	Brown	Yokohama, Aug 8.
	Red Cross (s)	Corney	Batoum, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Fernfield (s)	Watson	Dunkirk, &c.
	Ikbal (s)	Delargy	Marseilles, &c.

The steamer Muke Maru, entered for loading yesterday for Japan, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
7 Ethiopia s ..... McKinlay ... Moulmein, Sept 1.
Clan Macintosh s.. Harrison .... Liverpool, Aug 4.
8 Argus s ..... Johnson ..... Melbourne, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7.—Steamer Shahjehan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—100 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.,
City of Dublin s—10 cases stout, The Bombay Co.
Clan MacNab s—25 cases whisky, The Bombay Co; 1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—20 cases stout, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—14 cases tobacco, Kerr Taruck and Co; 16 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 7 cases medicine, A E Bertie Smith; 14 cases tobacco, C Julaibhoy and Co; 50 cases old tom, Treacher and Co.
Clyde s—7 cases English books and 2 cases stationery, Thacker and Co.
Ras Rowa s—23 cases claret, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 7 cases medicine, Cursondas Nuthoo and Co; 3 cases stationery, N Cumroodin; 4 cases oilmenstores &c. Tyabally Akbarally; 22 cases biscuits and 6 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy; 105 cases old tom, Eduljee Bazonjee; 101 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R Rubattino s—40 cases brandy, Jam-sjee Nowrojee; 15 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 135 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.
Peninsular s—35 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—115 cases champagne, Lyon and Co; 41 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers.
Malaca s—44 cases champagne, Rustomji Merwanji Guzdar.

FROM DUNDEE.

Baroda s—90 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Africa s—6 cases lamps, F Mahamedi Bharmall.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—50 cases wine, Treacher and Co; 35 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy; 35 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Kirby Hall s—14 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Feresa s—30 bales printing paper, Volkart Brothers.
Orion s—5 cases exercise books, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Poseidon s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, M Russoo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—60 bales wool, B Fukseerchand; 47 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 23 cwts coir yarn and 50 bales hemp, Kika Khooshall; 40 bales wool, Dayall Khimjee; 60 bales wool, Moti Jaitha; 40 bales wool, D Khimjee; 4 bales wool, R Ragoonath; 12 bales wool, Harvey Sulleman and Co; 180 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand.
Kirby Hall s—195 cwts myraballams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 bales hides and 75 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 150 cwts coir yarn, Kika Khooshall; 137½ cwts gum, M Jaffer; 11 bales hides, A Abdunbhoy; 187 cwts sandlewood chips, H T M H Tarnahomed; 15 cwts bees wax, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 1,500 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.
Clyde s—13 cwts ivory, M Hajee Adamjee; 2½ cwts ivory, Ludhabhoy Ebram.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirby Hall s—2,685 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 100 cwts gum, Eugine Mieffre.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri.
Ikbal s—400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—4,099 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts gram, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—12 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 60 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura s—339 bales cotton, R Luchmadas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Formosa s—4½ cwts peacock feathers, and 8 cwts cutch, M Joewandas; 160 cwts khaizuss, M M Essabhoy; 574 cwts cutch, and 50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 98 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, O Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 250 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 75 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 105 chests opium, The P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—250 cwts onions, Sulleman Hajee Hoosein.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—200 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 100 bales twist, E J Abraham; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 276 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 20 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Formosa s—25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 145 bales piece goods and 14 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 172 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 9 bales piece goods, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—400 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 600 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Muke Maru s—250 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

THE HISTORY OF A SCAR.

On the back of my right hand—just about the middle of it—there is a small scar, half as big as a threepenny piece, perhaps. You would never notice it unless I showed it to you, and even then you would have to look sharp to see it. But it's there all the same, and will be until the hand is returned to dust. It dates back forty years, that scar does. Going home from school one day another boy and I quarrelled and fought. Strange to say, it wasn't about a girl either. Anyway, he drew his jack-knife and stabbed me in the back of the right hand. The wound, I remember, was slow to heal. It was sore and inflamed for months, and hardly a day but something hit it, or I knocked it against something and so made it worse. My whole available body appeared to be concentrated in that sore. You know how such things are. They are like boils, and if there is any comfortable spot to have a boil there are loads of money waiting for the fellow who discovers it.

Lately we have received two letters, both containing an identical expression, namely, this: "*Everything seemed a trouble to me.*" Now, none of us are so tough as to be proof against trouble, but when *everything* is a trouble to a man the very heart inside of him must be tender and touchy. And, Mercy knows, it is so often enough. Grief will do it, worry will do it, and illness too.

One of these letters, or at least the writer of it, goes on to say:—"It was in March, 1880, that I felt tired and languid, and without my usual energy. Before that I had always been strong and active. Now I was low-spirited and melancholy; everything seemed a trouble to me. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, a poor appetite, and all I ate gave me great pain in the chest and sides. Even fish and poultry gave me as much distress as more solid food. I was constantly spitting up a sour, acid fluid which caused a miserable feeling in my throat and mouth.

"After I had been for some time in this condition I was attacked with gout in my hands and feet, which confined me to the house now and again for a week or two at a time. The parts became inflamed and swollen, and gave me excruciating agony. I could not bear anything to touch them. For four years I was subject to these attacks. The doctor who attended me was able to ease me temporarily, but I was soon as bad as ever.

"In the middle of April, 1888, I read that cases like mine had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I thought I would try it. I hadn't taken more than half a bottle when I felt relieved. This encouraged me to keep on with the Syrup, and in a comparatively short time all symptoms of the disease left me. Since then I have enjoyed excellent health, and whenever I feel a twinge of my old enemy a dose or two of 'Mother Seigel' soon sets me right. Yours truly. (Signed) M. LEAHY, 49, Grosvenor Terrace, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, London, September, 22nd, 1892."

So much for the facts as Mr. Leahy felt them. What has science to offer in explanation of them? This Gout, rheumatism, and biliousness are three complaints arising indirectly from an overworked liver, or, more properly, from indigestion and dyspepsia. The poisons so engendered may lie hidden and unfelt for a long time, and then be suddenly rendered active by mental worry, exposure, over eating, wrong eating, or any of a dozen other causes. The kidneys fail (following the stomach and liver), the acid poison remains in the blood and sets up inflammation in the joints, and the retained fluids produce dropsy. All sorts of disturbances are apt to go with this condition of things, every one less a disease in itself than a symptom of the *one cause*—indigestion and dyspepsia. The heart and lungs are often attacked in sympathy. Cure the torpid digestion, and an all round improvement at once succeeds. To do this is in the power of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—as, perhaps, in the power of nothing else.

It was most unfortunate that this gentleman suffered for eight years; and no wonder, meanwhile, that his mind was sensitive as his body to every approach. Knowing what he *now* knows he feels safe. *There is no darkness but ignorance*, and the German Nurse shows "The Way Out."

London, October, 1892. J.M.P.

Cured to Stay Cured. With Warner's Safe Cure.

What does a Cure to Stay Cured mean to You?

Health! Life!

We have yet to hear of a case of Liver Disease that Warner's Safe Cure failed to cure when faithfully employed. Life in a tropical country is trying to the Liver. Don't waste precious time in experimenting, but immediately take Warner's Safe Cure, which others have tried and found curative. Full instructions for treatment in the pamphlet accompanying each bottle.

Klein Popo, Togo, West Africa, May 7th, 1894.
"Warner's Safe Cure has proved an excellent remedy for Malaria, as well as obstinate diseases of the kidneys and Liver, which are so prevalent in this tropical climate, and I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from these troubles."
C. F. DENHAKE.

For sale by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Calcutta, and all leading Chemists.

Condy's Fluid
Used in all Hospitals.
MARVELLOUS AS
CARGLE, LOTION, INJECTION
For Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Confinements, and the cure of all Discharges. Also Snake Bites.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

AYER'S Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR —AND— PROMOTES Abundant Growth OF THE HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. ESDODE & SONS, 16 Green Street, Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

An I see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.
"I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for me Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."
From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."
Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The ABLUTATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers: M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER, Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth's 17, Fleet St., London.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-
AGENTS Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

GOLD & Co's
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all merchants British Warranty

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrocyls (which absorb oil, emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "after-eructation," and "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIEVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notices and Conditions for Export, on Application.

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GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEIN Esqr., and F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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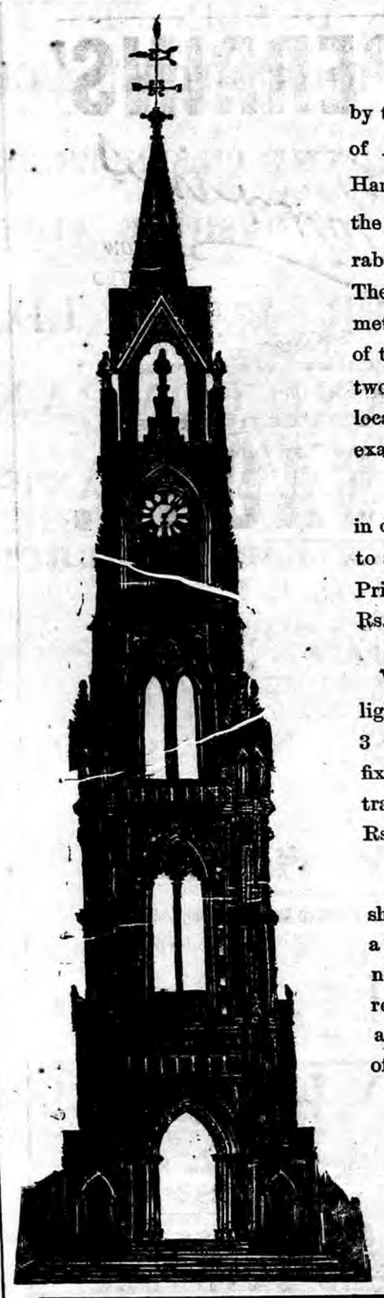
SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS

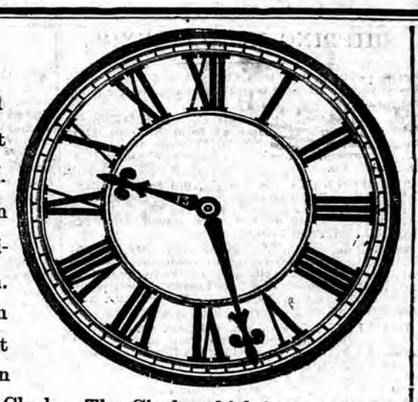
WHITE'S
MOC-MAIN

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
Double, 28/-, 30/-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and Light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd., 20-, and 33/6
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 30 Years
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.

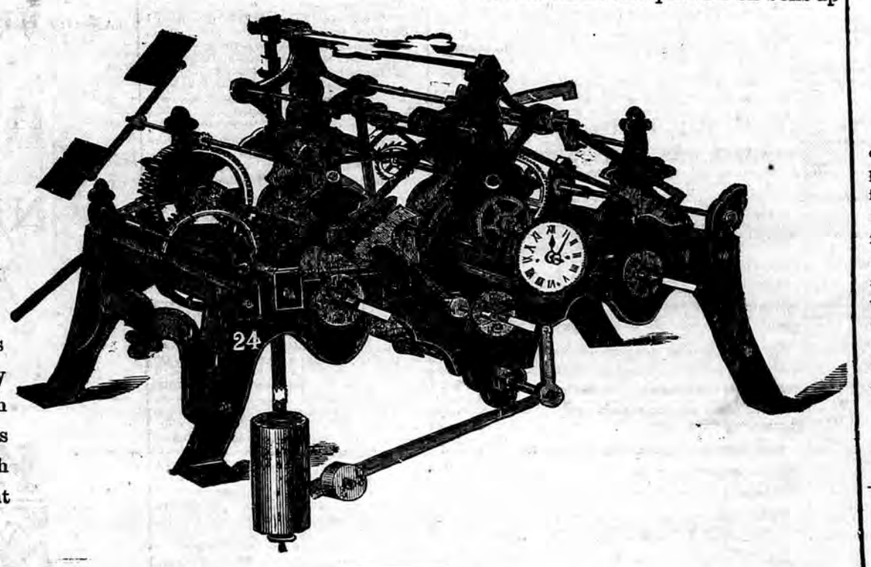




The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial,. suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.



Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. WHISKY.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Collects the FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE — AFTER USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent OCTOPUS 4 ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 72, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PICKOVER, 55, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
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